PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA!
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,785—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 7, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
12th May	ARABIA	7903	...	...
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
4th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Sassoon Road, No. 52.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S. S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER	2,687	B. Pigot	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	7 May	11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	10 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	11 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, 8th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
5th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosoa	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May 1906.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } **BOMBAY.**

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of:

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES
OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	May 21
B	Merton Hall	7000	" 14	Apr 28	" 11	" 18 Direct
B	Prome	4400	May 1	May 15	" 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	" 14	" 28	June 9	" 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 24	June 6	" 16	" 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER,
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including:—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons:

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore "
Seoni "
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta.
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.

Offices: "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
" McAlpin & Huggett.
" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

TWELVE HOURS BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR AFTER 5th OF MAY, 1906.

DAILY MAIL TRAINS.—In connection with the G. I. P. R. Vestibuled Mail Train from Bombay at 15-0 hours EXTRA CARRIAGES are provided on the S. M. R. Mail Train leaving POONA DAILY at 19-35 hours and arriving Wathar at 23-50 hours, where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so.

WATHAR SPECIAL.—A Light Special Passenger Train will RUN DAILY up to the 15th of June next (in connection with the G. I. P Railway) Madras Mail from Bombay at 21-30 hours leaving Poona at 2-40 hours and arriving Wathar at 6-45 hours.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered for the number of Berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona.

REDUCED FARES.—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares, will be issued in through Booking by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Wathar or from Poona to Wathar. For particulars, see Special Notice.

ROAD MOTORS.—The MAHABLESHWAR SERVICE COMPANY provide Motor Cars leaving Wathar Station daily at 7 hours which may be expected to reach Mahableshwar at about 9-30 hours.

MOTOR CAR TICKETS.—Single Journey Fare for one seat, Rs. 7. Return Journey, Rs. 12.

Servants and Luggage follow by Motor Lorry which takes about 6 hours on the journey.

Tickets can be obtained from the Agents Messrs Frenchman and Co., at Wathar Station. For reserved accommodation and other particulars, application should be addressed to them at Mahableshwar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd May, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Appeal No. 1370.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others ......Appellants,
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another ....Respondents.
and
Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 532 of 1903.
SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others ....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Moolchand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 110ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON STOCK GOODS & REMNANTS

Will take place at the DEPOT
ON
MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1906,
AND
TUESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1906,
Between the hours of
9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the first day of the Sale the Depot will be open to members only and on the second day to members and non-members also.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of WORKING a PUBLIC STEAM FERRY, between BOMBAY and MORA, SHEWA (Wadham's Beacon) HOG ISLAND, and ULWA and between BOMBAY & MANDWA, KARANJA, REVAS and DHARAMTAR for CARRYING PASSENGERS and their baggage and such other descriptions of freight as are mentioned in the Schedules annexed to the form of agreement referred to in para 7 of this notice, for five years commencing from 15th June, 1906.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for Public Steam Ferry" and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House, Bombay, before or at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. The present and previous contractors have been required to run a Steamer once every day on each of the two lines abovementioned but on this occasion Tenders will also be considered for a double service of Steamers daily. Tenderers are, therefore, requested to bid separately in one and the same Tender both for a double and a single service on each of the two lines.

5. The Tenders will be opened by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, at the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend and their final disposal will rest with Government, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6. The contractors selected by Government will be required to maintain for the exclusive purpose of working the Ferry and performing the Contract at least two Steamers of a style, draught and carrying capacity to be approved of by the Government or Bombay in consultation with the Port Officer, Bombay.

7. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required within seven days after the receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tender, to execute an agreement in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time on or after this date during office hours on application to the Chief Account Officer, Town Custom House, Bombay. They will also be required within the same period to deposit Rs. 2,000 which amount will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreement.

8. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the agreement, or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by each defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government. The defaulter will further be liable to make good any losses accruing to Government by his failing to take up the contract on the terms accepted by him.

W. H. LUCAS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay, 1st May, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Prince's Dock, Shed No. N.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
Rubattino, Coy.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, D & E Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from 1st January, 1906, NO INTEREST will be ALLOWED on CASH DEPOSITS lodged by Contractors with this Railway Company, as security for the due fulfilment of Contracts. Contractors are, however, allowed the option of replacing their cash deposits by 3½ per cent. Government Paper or 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust and Bombay City Improvement Trust Debentures, and they should communicate to the Company's Chief Auditor at once what they propose to do.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1906.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of CUTTING and REMOVING TEAK and INJAILI WOOD in the WELASTE FOREST within the area of about 2373 acres, in the Janjira State, during the period of six years, commencing from the 1st August, 1906, will be SOLD BY AUCTION by the Undersigned, at 11 A. M. in his Office, at Murud-Janjira, on the 14th May, 1906. Intending purchasers are requested to be present at that time at the abovementioned place when the terms of the sale will be read out. The area of the Forest from which the wood would be sold is clearly marked out by a boundary line.

Any information relating to the sale can also be obtained at any time before the auction sale on application to the Undersigned.

R. G. PRADHAN,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 14th April, 1906.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Under instructions of the Mortgagees in possession of
MESSRS. BALL HOBSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists,
AMBALA Cant.

OFFERS are invited for the Most Up-to-date STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FITTINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS.

Full particulars will be submitted to Bona-fide Purchasers on application to

Messrs. J. H. RIVETT & SONS,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Ambala Cant.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraitures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHILD'S PONY AND TONGA.—FOR SALE Cheap, (Rs. 300) owner going Home.—"E" Care of this Office.

WANTED Capable and Experienced AGENTS to represent an old line level premium British Life Office. Liberal terms for really Smart Agents. Apply in first instance to C. M. care of this paper.

WANTED TRAINED NURSES for the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—S. D. Nadirsao Hyderabad Deccan.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Money Orders, &c. India: Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, good as new, £1 to £2.10

Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.*

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our *special offer*, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., *half prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed properties situate at Lohar Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Colbhat Road, Bhendy Bazar, Parel, Mahim and Memonwada which was advertised to take place on SATURDAY last is POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 12th instant.

On THURSDAY the 15th proximo at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic sliding dining in 5 pieces, diningroom chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites drawing room cabinets, newly design, glass door, almyrahs, one handsome sweet toned square piano by S. Rose & Co. rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, revolving top writing table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single double bedsteads, Hink's and Dimtar's table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets etc. etc. the property of OTTO WILLRICH Esqr.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built light victoria with a handsome strong grey C. B. horse and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay. 7th May. 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 52-53, 62-63, 71-76-83-73 Khumbarwada Street.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 1-2 19-21, 21-23 Northbrook Street.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 9-10, 1-2, Bengalpura Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE of Envelopes Writing Papers, Leather Belting, Writing Ink, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant 3-30 p. m. "Standard Time," in the Princess Dock F. Shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged goods, landed ex s. s. "Trafalgar."—

J D and Co 185167—10 cases envelopes.
A 715 E—110-15—6 cases envelopes.
A 715 E 137 39—3 cases writing papers.
E M and Co 1-4—4 bales leather belting.
A E 1-8—8 casks writing ink.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 7th May, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th Inst, at 3-30 p. m., at their Rooms, the personal effects of the late Lieutenant C. L. John, R. E., consisting of uniform clothes, books, wearing apparels. Webley's six chamber revolver, portmanteau, fish knives and forks in case, travelling clock in case, binocular, Sandow's developers, gold necktie pins, and chain, silver card, sovereign and cigarette cases, gent's Humber bicycle, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED VICTORIAS, VIS-A-VIS, OPEN PHAETON AND HORSES.

Under instructions from the sole Executor of the estate of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jang Bahadur, C. I. E., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m., the following carriages and horses—

1 English rubber-tyred victoria by Cole and Sons, London.
1 English rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, by Disturnel and Co.
2 Rubber-tyred victorias.
1 Rubber-tyred open phaeton.
1 Hard working grey Waler, going in harness.
2 Hardworking bay and 1 grey and 1 chestnut Arab horses going in harness.
5 sets single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyras, chest of drawer, dressing, writing and washhand tables, cots, new perambulator, iron safes by Chubbs and Milner, English large size ice chest.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

The property of a lady:—

1 Blickensdifer typewriter and lady's bicycle.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Ashbai, widow of Wagjee Topan, consisting of brass pots, goblets, dishes, copper utensils, silk wearing apparels, wardobs, ironware padlock, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. A. F. Turner, such as 2 peon belts and 2 signboards.

As also the effects of the late Gokuldass Gordhandass consisting of a large lot of copper and brass utensils, boiler, pictures, glass door cupboards, silk and cotton apparels, German silver cups and saucers, railway rug and baby cradle, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod Esq, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of H J Rustomjee & Co., insolvents:—

21 cases ham and bacon, 25 cases Gouda cheese, 1 case King's pictures and 1 case wooden boxes.

On account of the concerned landed water damaged ex s. s. Trafalgar—

1 case air guns and 2 casks shots.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Stolzenfels".

A B 23914 and 23916—2 cases aniline dyes partly damaged by sea water.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Singer's 2 H P motor cycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, next to Medical Stores, the valuable and neat artistic design French-polished teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture such as dining table, chairs, side board, drawing rooms suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, marble top table and teapoys, bedsteads, almiras, dressing and wash hand tables glassware, crockery, platedware, windproof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, piano, rubber tyred victoria, powerful bay waler horse harness &c. the property of J Rothwell Allen, Esq proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

OUT RIGHT BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Cycle, harmonium and phonographs and their separate accessories and parts, large lathe, sliding door class cupboards safes, gas furnance for gilding purposes, &c, &c, at the old known shop of Messrs. Distoor and Davur, the dealers in Cycles, &c, at Kalbadevi Road.

On FRIDAY the 11th instant at 2-30 p m (S T) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above shop in Kalbadevi Road by order Mr Hurirai B Bukhshi, the Receiver appointed in suit No 261 of 1906, the undermentioned comprising.

Cycle, harmonium and phonographs and their accessories, parts, and tools, one large lathe, phonograph Cylinders, Cycle lamps and bells cushion rubber tyres, globes, iron and brass locks, iron stands to tugla sliding door cup-boards, safes, large roll top writing desk, gas furnace for gilding purposes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid,
Bombay

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904................................£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ....£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS........................ Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES, AND BRANCHES

Hamburg,
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
793 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1906

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MEDICINE [illegible]

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS.
RANAGHAT, Bengal

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY...As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do 2-8
Third do 2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions..............As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding the line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion...................................As. 8 per line
Second do 4½
Third do 2 1-3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette ambure, splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose, Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Pean de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smithe Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind.—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kilchattan, 2412 tons, Captain W Higgins sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Kinbride, 2385 tons, Captain D Gibbon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Leander, 1792, tons, Captain C F Paice sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, Mostyn Deep, &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Midgard, 2703 tons, Captain T Bothe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, 30th March, with a general cargo and 81 packages of explosives.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri 2717, tons, Captain G Belsito arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, 11th April with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Craglietto arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Goodwin, 2712 tons, Captain J T Clucas arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal

THE Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3590 tons, Captain K Kato arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a a general cargo

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's, steamer R Rubattino, 3144 Captain M Saporito arrived in harbour yesterday from Gendoa 18th April with a general cargo and passengers,

THE Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels 3623 tons, Captain H Freichs, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, 24th March, with a general cargo and 81253 cases kerosine oil

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1326 tons Captain H Ulrich sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col A E Welmot. Capt G Knowles, Dr and Mrs Lewis Mr C F Hicks, Mr E J S Aston, 9 natives and deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C W Maxwell, Mr Branson, Miss Coleman, Mr and Mrs Tomlinson, Sergt Dickson Agn Mahomed Karim, Mr Kelly, Rev Castle, Mrs French, Lt Sharpe Mr Lees and deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf ports via Karachi and Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 4 cases opium and passengers The Captain reports that on the 25th April one suspected case of plague occurred at Bushire and at Koweit one case of acute diarrhoea occurred, on the 29th at Mehammara 2 cases of chicken pox were discovered and on 5th May one child died of general debility The vessel was throughly fumigated and belges were washed with desinfactants

THE CHINA MAIL

THE P and O Co's steamer Arcadia 3513 tons, Captain W Cooke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J M Mussen Mr M Moolan Mr J R Weeding, Mr B Wragg, Captain Jones Lieutenant Wrenford and 2 deck,

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Goodwin s	Clucas	Calcutta, April 21
5	Persia s	Craglielto	Kobe, March 19
	Kapri s	Belsito	Hongkong, April 11
	Midgard	Bathe	Hamburg, March 30
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 3
	Lichtenfels s	Fresichs	New York, Mar 24
6	Tosa Maru s	Kuto	Kobe, April 12
	Dwarka s	Manley	Busreh, April 29
	Arcadia s	Cooke	Shanghai, April 17
	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, April 18

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Kilchattam s	Higgins	Calcutta
	Kilbride s	Gibson	Calcutta
	Orlental s	Lewellen	Aden
	Bundesrath s	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c
	Leander s	Paice	Liverpool, &c
	H M S Hermes	Nickolson	Colombo
	Majide s	Coatos	Moulmein

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India S N Co's s s Manora left Aden on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator left Trieste on the 3rd inst and is due at Bombay on the 20th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichstag arrived at Mombassa from Bombay this morning, via Lamu.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
25	Worsley Holl	Pondicherry
29	Clan Alpine	Galle
30	Den of Ogil	Singapore
May		
1	St Dunstan	London
2	Lawada	Calcutta
3	Umfuli	Calcutta
4	Taesta	Straits

Steamers Expected.

5	Byculla	Rangoon
6	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
6	Clan Macfadyen	Coast
8	Clan Campbell	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Names.	From
May 3	Shirala	R H Brown	Bombay
	Tronto	R Carruthers	Rangoon
	Umlazi	E R Lewis	Natal
	Tarob	T P Natal	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

4	Valetta	J Jones	Madras

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Leander s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Circassia s—20 bales wool R Rampratap 25 bales wool N Goculdas 22 bales wool C Nanji 55 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool The Bombay Co; 53 bales wool L Valji 30 bales wool David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed 26 hogsheads condiments N K Jusawalla 17 casks condiment army and Navy Cooperative Society 175 cwt olibanum E Noordin and Co

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—1600 cwt cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 102 cwt gum Hirji Virdhon

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Aleppo s—505 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR ST. PETERSBURG

Aleppo s—505 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Drum Condra s—4000 cwt crushed bones H H Seliaman and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co: 710 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndall s—4902 cwt poppyseed Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of the Garter s—3000 cwt popyseed cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GIGON.

Circassia s—4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FROM MARSEILLES.

Wimbledon s—1500 cwt crushed bones Moolji Jamal 50 bales cotton fly Beltom Gorio and Co

Circassia s—2000 cwt linseed 2000 cwt gingellyseed Louis

FOR GENOA.

Wimbledon s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 40 tons oldirn E Allybhoy Change

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co 55 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—4 bales cotton M Luxmondas and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Colombo Maru s—30 cwt kismiss D Mawji 139 cwt odellum M M Essabhoy

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Rajkot and Ajmere, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Negapatam and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 8° in excess of normal at Bangalore, Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat, Jubbulpore, Bhavnagar Para, Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi and the minimum 7° to 9° at Bijapur and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humility.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at Karachi, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Mangalore.

Rain.—Calicut reports less than half an inch, Colombo more than a quarter and Sholapur a few drops.

Weather continues fine, but pressure at and to the north of Bombay, is slightly below the average.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 4.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 3-4	= — 5-16
3 do. Rentes	99	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 5-8	= — 1-16
2 months hence	30 1-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	65 1-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·51 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 83 7-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	= do
6 " "	3 7-8	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	= — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	do = do
7 day market loans	3 3 8	do = do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1750,000 for North America.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	120,000
Gold to do	110,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 +3-4 May sellers steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 45 3-4 + 1-4 M-J sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 45 1-4 M-J done

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian steady. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sales increased yesterday, by 4,000 bales. Spot 6·08 plus .04. Egyptian F. G., F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports mutilated. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·83	5·89	5·89
+3	+2	+2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·85	5·73	5·65
+2	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.—Feb.
5·64	5·64	5·65
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	14,000	bales
Do. last year	41,000	do
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	do
Do. do Continent	4,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 80 + 05
Futures, month of July	11 02 + 07 a
Do. do Dec	10·48 + 01 a

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain and through support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-4
Futures month of July	11 24 + 09
Do. do. Aug	10 98 + 08
Tone at close	steady

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports	80,000	bales.
" exports to Great Britain	51,000	"
" " Continent	52,000	"
Stock of Cotton at U S. ports	553,000	"
Stock of Cotton at interior ports	360,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 4th May 1906:—

Cotton	9,235	bales.
Wheat	7,057	cwts.
Linseed	15,587	do
Rape, Eal and Mustard	6,559	do
Gingellyseed	1,239	do
Poppyseed	9,076	do
Groundnut	611	do
Castorseed	5,020	do
Rice	22,543	do
Myrabollams	5,934	do
Cottonseed	15,391	do
Mowraseed	nil	
Gram	355	do
Joowar	232	do
Maize	13	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 37,600
Silver do Rs. 1,59,764
613 Bars of Silver
Ex Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, MAY 5.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 4d
Bank Demand				1s 4 1 32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s 4 1-4d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		170 to 1-4
Marcks	3 do.	do.		139
Hongkong	30 Days Sight			152 1-2
Shanghai	30	do		212 1-2
Japan	30	do.		150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98 6
1st Settlement, 31st May	98-7

Monep market, Tone, steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 26th April	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	1	0
Forward May	8	5	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	2	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	8	4	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	26	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pessi	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	9,000 "

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·92	5 93	5·93
+1	+4	+4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·89	5 77	5·69
+4	+4	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·69	5·69	5·69
+5	+5	+4

COTTON.—The market is quiet and inactive. Sellers are trying to raise rates in sympathy with firmer advices from home, but buyers do not respond.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	193	183		Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	199	189		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	198	188		do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	209	203		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	210	202		do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	211	203		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		208		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	209	203		do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	213	207		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	222	216		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	268	263		do.
Yeotmal (M, G,)	216	210		do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	209	202		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			262	25th May
Westerns			240	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY, 4

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady.
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	3 5-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion £ ..... £ .....
Public Deposits, £ ..... £ .....
Other Deposits, £ ..... £ .....
Govt. Securities, £16,000,000 unchanged £ .....
Other Securities, £36,400,000 Decrease £ 700,000
Notes and Gold, £21,900,000 Decrease £900,000
The Banks Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MR. C. T. STUDD, the once famous all-England cricketer, in the course of an interview at Colombo, lamented the fact that cricket had somewhat fallen off in popularity in India, during the last six years. "Men did not seem so keen now as they used to be, but the fact was that the responsibilities of business pressed much more heavily on men in the East nowadays, and left them little time for leisure."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENTINCK—April 29, at Chittagong, to the wife of A H W Bentinck, ICS, of a daughter

HEATON JOHNSON—April 29, at Trewin, Kodaikanal, the wife of C T Heaton Johnson, I C S, of a son.

MURRAY—April 19, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant A G Murray, 1st Brahmans, of a son,

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—MCKEOWN—May 1, at All Soul's Church Fatehgarh, by the Rev G H Westcott, Bertram Charles eldest son of Captain Harris, M W S, to Avis Isabel, only daughter of Mrs and Mr W McKeown, United Provinces Police

WHITTINGTON—KELLY—May 2, at St Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, Lieutenant Frederick Whittington, M W S, to Lilian Maude, eldest (twin) daughter of John F Kelly, Assistant Engineer, P W D.

WALDRON—BARTON—April 30, at St Thomas' Church, Dera Ismail Khan, Henry Francis Kelly Waldron, to Minnie, daughter of the late W Barton Esq, of the Lodge Willoughly, Rugby

DEATHS.

HULBERT—May 1, at Shahjehanpur, U P, Alexander, infant son of Major and Mrs J G Hulbert.

HOCKING—April 20, at Ferozepore, Helen Mary, beloved wife of Lieutenant A W Hocking, aged 43.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle	0	6	each
Do. Large "	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do. Medium "	0	6	"
Do. Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS:—

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 10-34m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-59m., 4-20a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Oval.
Open air Promenade Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. Itala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., on Wednesday. A supplemental mail will also be closed at the same hour on the 8th Instant.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—The monthly meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay will be held to-day at 3 p.m. in the Anjuman Hall where Maulud Ceremony will also be celebrated. Nawab Mohsinul Mulk Maulvi Mehdi Ali Khan will give a lecture on the occasion.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—An old Hindu widow named Gograhbai residing at Mooghbat, has reported to the police that at 5 p.m. on Friday, she left the house and passed the night at her freind's house. On Saturday morning when she returned home she found her house broken open and ornaments valued at Rs. 360 stolen.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Vithal Harichand, a Hindu, residing at Memonwada, left his bicycle valued at Rs. 175, on the side of the road at 1st Carpenter Street, on Friday, and went up the first floor to see a friend of his. Soon afterwards he returned to find the machine missing. He reported this matter to the police.

THEFT BY A BUTLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. N. W. Kemp disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Bhika Fakira with stealing the purse of Mrs. R. Creyth, containing Rs. 52 and some small change under circumstances already reported in a previous issue. The accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURIED ALIVE.—In Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, while several persons were at work in the godown of Dharsi Nanjee, one of the rice-bag stacks, alleged to be fifteen tiers high; suddenly gave way, burying alive three persons named Virji Ukarda, Kalian Megbji, and Jadavji Velji, all Visa Banias "The first two of them, when extricated, were found dead; while the third was taken out alive.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown. Evidence of Shripalsingh Mahadevsingh, cabinman at Charni Road, level-crossing, on the B.B. and C. I. Railway, showed that at about 5 a. m. between the up-rails, near the level-crossing, he heard someone groan and running up to the spot, found the dead body of the deceased. Just before that time an up-train had passed that way. The deceased was knocked down by that train and run over. The rails, where the deceased was killed, were fenced and people were not allowed on those rails. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of multiple injuries caused to him by his being accidentally run over by a train.—Yesterday morning, while some uncoupled wagons belonging to a G. I. P. Railway goods train were being fly-shunted at the Colaba Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station, a G. I. P. Railway porter named Banda Bisheshwar, who was at work in the operation, attempted to cross the line and was run over and accidentally killed.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA C. I. MAY, 2.

ABOUT a fortnight ago His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K. C. I. E., arranged a shooting expedition in the jungle of Samarkho, a couple of miles from Gordhanpura, a village of this State, and shot successfully two panthers of a fairly large size. The shikar was very well enjoyed by His Highness as well as the followers, for very rarely more than one panther is found in one day hunt His Highness Dulipsingji Sahib the Heir-apparent and the second Prince Bharatsingji Sahib, who is the Maharaja of Multhan under Dhar State have both returned from the Mayo College, Ajmer, with their attendants and servants for enjoying the summer vacation.

Mr. L. P. Mehta, B. A., LL. B., the Judge Sahib, went to Bhawnagar yesterday on a month's privilege leave.

Mr. Akbhar Zaman Bahadur of Indore Camp, the Subordinate Judge, will act for him.

Weather is getting very hot and dry. Temperature in the morning, registers 84 degrees, and that in the evening varies from 96 to 100, Fahr. for the last eight days.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE TERRIBLE DUST.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

NEVER in the whole course of my experience as a motorist has the dust nuisance presented itself as a problem more pressing for solution than it does at present. At the moment of writing no rain has fallen in the country for several weeks, and the roads everywhere are breaking up, as far as their surface goes into such condition that every passing vehicle raises a cloud of dust often nearly a mile in length. Everyone who has purchased a motor-car this year has, as a rule, stipulated that it should be delivered if possible in time for the Easter Holidays and during the last few days these have been out, evidently on trial trips on every Road, simply in shoals. On attempting to drive last Saturday from Guildford to London, along the main road, the nuisance became so intolerable that it was almost impossible to see where one was going. During the whole distance the dust was never allowed to settle, as cars passed and repassed so often that one moved in a murky cloud, and I was soon glad to branch off in the direction of Working, and find my way by devious routes rather than be literally smothered. The question one asks, naturally enough is, Is this state of things to be allowed to go on for ever? It appears that there are two points to be decided: either motor-cars must disappear, or the roads must be altered that they may be fitted to bear the new traffic. This latter, I suppose, will eventually be done. Some of the main roads are already under the control of the County Council, but they seem to be little better than the other which are maintained by various local authorities. The question is indeed a pressing one, for house property is being ruined, owing to the serious nuisance coused by passing cars, and in some localities that I know of there are as many houses vacant as occupied. I would imagine that no one in his senses would now deliberately select a house anywhere in the vicinity of a thoroughfare on which there was much motor traffic. Nationalisation of the main roads might eventually effect some benefit, but what is now needed is radical reform in the whole method of making roads and it is hoped that the experiments at length being made by the Kent County Council, in conjunction with the Road Improvement Association, will give Highway Committees and road surveyors some solid data to work upon.

The most interesting discussion which has recently taken place is that which followed on the reading of Mr. Manville's able paper the other day at the Automobile Club, as to the comparative value of tramways and motor omnibuses in dealing with the now prominent question of cheap and speedy passengers traffic in our great cities. Most of the leading experts of this country on both sides took part in the debate in which each had an impartial hearing. Nothing, of course, was definitely settled, but very many important facts were brought to light. The chief objection to the tramway system is that it greatly blocks other traffic, and the breakdown of one car sometimes results in holding up the entire line for an hour or two. But this is evidently quite an exceptional condition of things, and may be left out of serious consideration for the future. It is claimed for the motor omnibus that it is far less expensive to instal, requiring, therefore, less initial capital, and that it has almost as great a carrying capacity as the tramway itself. Time alone will settle this intricate question, but it is worthy of notice that several municipalities, who hesitated to plunge into electric tramway schemes which might not eventually pay, are now adopting motor omnibuses as a preliminary experiment. Personally, I do not think that the motor omnibus is at all to be placed on the same footing as the pleasure car. The latter has undoubtedly "arrived," nearly all its salient features are absolutely stereotyped, and year by year now sees but little improvement in the way of making it more efficient or more quiet.

Months ago, I expressed my conviction that many of the motor omnibuses now running were but mere experiments, and the Chiefs Commissioner of Police stated the other day that at present he did not intend to exercise his power of compelling the withdrawal of even the most noisy of them until they had worked out their own salvation, using the words "that they might be considered to be in the experimental stage." The motor omnibus question, therefore, will settle itself on the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. The excessive vibration set up in some of them by a forty horse-power engine running light on solid tyres is so great that it induces at times a feeling of absolute nausea. But the steam omnibus is far quieter, and appears in every way to be more efficient than its rattling petrol river. A manager of a company having a fleet of omnibuses made the astonishing statement that no portion of them was kept in reserve, but as soon as one went wrong it was rushed into the garage, put right there and then, and sent back to duty at once. But, as is generally known, a high-speed motor, especially one running in connection with solid tyres and carrying heavy loads, should every now and, than be entirely dismantled and every part taken down for readjustment, otherwise the life of it can be but short. And I opine that the whole of the fleet above alluded to will all deteriorate at such a rate that in the end they will all become equally inefficient at about the same time. I confidently anticipate that many investors will seriously burn their fingers in connection with these motor omnibus companies, which are now being so constantly floated I happen to have some personal knowledge of engines which are used in connection with solid tyres, and so do not speak without the book.

Apart from refinements in matters of detail, every now and again some startling novelty or other crops up, which on the face of it appears likely to endow users with some real benefit, looking backwards, I think of the advent in this connection of the Krebs, carburetter and the Panhard spark-gap, both of which gave the quianuncs matter discuss for many months. Now we have heralded with some mystery the Hedgeland Non-skid solid axle. Except for those individuals who preserve a Gallio-like attitude with regard to their automobiles, and it reality care for none of these things, everyone is aware that a balance gear has to be fitted somewhere or other in connection with the drive so that in rounding a corner one wheel is enabled to travel quicker than the other. In a chain-driven car this is to be found on the shaft driving the chain, and in the live-axle car, which is now by far the most popular the life itself embodies this fitment. The principle of it is that between the two wheels a differential gear, as it is termed, interpose which has the effect of averaging the drive which is transmitted from the engine to the wheels. The drawback of it is that, if one wheel gets stuck in a rut and firmly held, the differential will merely drive the other one with increased force until the car is extricated; and this principle of distributing the drive to the rear wheels in accordance with the road inequalities which they encounter is claimed by many to have the result of giving irregular streering, and is greatly conducive to skid and sideslip. Also, by the very construction of the differential gear itself, the live axle or the chain shaft has to be split in half; and, without going into technical details which would convey nothing to the uninitiated, it may be stated that it is a complicated and expensive piece of engineering workmanship. In the new live axle a different principle is adopted. Normally, both wheels are firmly attached to the ends of a solid axle, but on rounding a corner the far one "de-clutches," and so allows its velocity to increase, but on getting into the straight again it is automatically locked in its proper position. We shall know more about this very interesting new departure as soon as the official trials by the Automobile Club have been carried out, but at present, for some reason or other, they are postponed. The present form of differential gear is a very old friend, and it will take some most cogent arguments to have anything substituted for it, at any rate for some considerable period.

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VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1906.

TOWARDS TIBET.

THROUGH Messrs Smith Elder & Co., Miss J. E. Duncan has given us a profusely illustrated volume, recounting a lady traveller's—her own—experiences in remote valleys of Western Tibet, among which may be included the inspection of ancient Tibetan inscriptions, now for the first time carefully photographed and interpreted. "A Summer Ride through Western Tibet," Miss Duncan calls her book—a very modest, unpretentious title, and one which does not suggest its full scope or value. Miss Duncan's experiences were to some extent unique, though other ladies have travelled in Western Tibet. Yet judging from the visitors' book in the dak bungalow at Leh very few ladies even reached that point in previous years. Only two of them found themselves at the bungalow unaccompanied by a male friend and they, it seems, were not on speaking terms when they arrived. When Miss Duncan was there ten ladies went and passed on—three singly, an American and two Scotchmen, two together and the other five, with their husbands. The only difference the Tibet Expedition made in Ladakh, according to Miss Duncan, was that there were fewer caravans than usual from Lhasa, and it did not seem as if the smashing of the Lhasa power would cause deep regret, for the monasteries are strictly governed by the hierarchy and send heavy tribute to the Dalai Lama, though they would naturally rather keep their money to themselves. A more kindly good-natured set of people one could not be amongst, she says, and going along the road it is "deo-le" or "salaam" from every man, woman and child one meets, down to the very infants who can hardly speak plain, but put their tiny hands to their foreheads by way of salute. There are, it seems, only three policemen in all Ladakh, a territory of thirty thousand square miles. One is stationed in Leh his only functions being to walk before the Commissioner on State occasions or taking a thievish Kashmiri to the lock-up. There is no crime, or if there is by chance a murder it is usually an arranged affair to get rid of some irreclaimable budmash. The missionaries at Khalatse told Miss Duncan that the father of a servant of theirs had recently been murdered and they went to condole with the widow and family who remarked that he was really a bad man and it was the best thing that could have happened.

Describing the variety of bridges to be found in the country Miss Duncan seems most partial to those of ropes. The Garbi bridge is one which pleased her. It is made of three ropes, one three or four feet below the others, suspended from posts on the banks, the passenger walking forward on the lower one and grasping the upper ones, but not leaning too heavily on them on peril of tipping over and falling into the river. In a strong wind or when the water is so high that the lower rope dips in the swift-flowing river, the passage is dangerous even to natives who are quite accustomed to it. Ponies, cattle, sheep and goats have their four feet tied together and slung upside down on a rope stretching from bank to bank and drawn across by another rope tied round their necks, the natives gravely asserting that they understand and do not mind it. Yet Miss Duncan was told, by one she believes, that some goats belonging to him suffered so much from this usage that they were of little or no use afterwards. Another kind of bridge, the writer describes, has only one rope from which a basket or board four feet square is suspended by a cord from each corner, the passenger drawing himself across or being drawn by someone standing on the bank. On a third type of bridge she has seen a man cross with extraordinary contortions, as he sat in a loop of rope which flew up and down which he dragged himself along by grasping the cord above him hand over hand. Quite an easy bridge by comparison exists at Chokote in the Jhelum valley with a hand-rail on each side and a foot way suspended from them by ropes, the whole made of well-twisted willow-twigs. This is the kind that used to exist at Balu-mkhar, a kind which was often fortified, and at Saspolu there are still the remains of a castle which formerly guarded such a bridge as is here described.

Recalling Mr. Knight's account of the troubles of the people of Baltistan,—robbed by the tax-farmers of their conquerors, hunted by Kanjuti robbers, to be sold as slaves in Central Asia, dragged from their homes to do forced labour on the Gilgit road and murdered by their Suni neighbours, have dragged on but an insecure and harassed existence among their wild hills and valleys—Miss Duncan compares their condition to-day with that of ten years ago. It was foreseen by Mr. Knight that in every respect a better time was coming for the Baltis. The Kanjutis who sold them as slaves would do so no longer since Colonel Durand's successful expedition. The position we took up at Gilgit put a stop to the raids of the Indus valley tribes; an organised transport corps did away with the evils of the Gilgit road bigar and the poor and persecuted Baltis of whom European travellers spoke in terms of high praise became happy and prosperous. When Mr. Knight wrote of them in "Where three Empires meet" they were persecuted as well as poverty-stricken, Miss Duncan bears witness to the remarkable change which has come to pass. Instead of meeting an official with lanterns in daylight to show him their misery distinctly, as it is recorded that the villagers did in one instance, they greet him with music and dances. The prosperity visible in the country, compared with the picture given of its former state, might be a lesson to those people at home who accept their own peace and prosperity and security as if it were a mere matter of course, but utter cries against a Government which proceeds to extend these benefits to others who are under their protections. Can, there, asks Miss Duncan, be a nobler mission for a great nation than to rescue the oppressed, to prevent slavery and to give the peaceably disposed liberty to go about their daily work unmolested. Recent history, she very pithily remarks, records that tribes and states have asked to be taken under British protection and she herself in Syria heard the natives say they wished their country could be as Egypt is. But, she adds, somewhat desparingly "nothing will convince some stay-at-home Britons, who always know so much better than those who go abroad and see things for themselves."

THE EMPIRE'S CABLES. THE review of the submarine cable systems of the British Empire forms one of the most interesting portions of a new volume, "The Empire and the Century." The article is written by the Hon. George Peel, and he sums up a subject which is unknown to thousands and unconsidered by many more. British Companies now own one hundred and twenty-one thousand miles of cable valued at nearly £ 22,300,000. The amount invested would seem out of all proportion to the needs, but cable laying is an expensive process and the last one laid in the Atlantic cost on an average £220 per mile. The chief interest in English Cable naturably lies in the Eastern lines. Of the sixteen cables across the Atlantic, four only are owned by British companies, though no less than twelve are landed in Newfoundland. British companies have, in spite of many difficulties and discouragements, shown remarkable enterprise in linking up the uttermost parts of the Empire, and it is a matter for regret that in so many cases the governments concerned have adopted such an unsympathetic attitude. Communication with India via Constantinople was opened in 1865, but the route was found to be unsatisfactory, and five years later submarine communication was completed. In 1871 the cable was continued to Australia. It was landed at Port Darwin on the extreme north, and this necessitated a 2,000 mile land line across the continent, which was completed the following year, Hongkong was also telegraphically connected in 1871, but it was not until 1883-4 that the British company continued its cable to Shanghai. Shanghai had then already enjoyed cable communication with Europe via Japan and Vladivostok for about twelve years. The route to Australia not being considered satisfactory, strategically or otherwise, a cable from Perth to South Africa was laid in 1901 at a cost of £1,750,000. In the course of the next year the Southern Continent was connected with Canada by a Government cable, which at once entered into competition with the Cable Company and nearly succeeded in rendering the South African route unworkable. South Africa was just connected up by a line running via Aden, but the gold boom caused such an increase in traffic that the line was speedily doubled and now there are two cables running up each coast and by means of these it would still be possible to keep up telegraphic communication between England and India if every cable in the Mediterranean were cut. The growth of commerce is plainly shown in the reductions in charges which have been made from time to time. In 1893 it cost 8s. 6d. to send a word from Australia to New Zealand, but in that year it was reduced to 2s. and now it is only three-pence a word. Similar reductions are to be seen on every side, due in most cases to the efforts of Government to keep British cables along the strategic routes, for it must not be forgotten that the companies are able to get from the nation many valuable concessions which would be denied to the State.

PUSHFUL PERSONS. IT is hard to understand how optimists still believe that British Trade is still in its proud position of chief of the world, and is still in the ascendant. For years our Consuls have been pointing out the enormous increase of German trade to the detriment of our own, but it has had, seemingly, very little effect. The returns of German trade with foreign countries for 1904 showed a stupendous increase, amounting to sixty-six per cent on the figures of ten years before, and the reasons of this are not far to seek, in the infinitely better methods of introducing business and the support of their Foreign Office, which has adopted the far sighted policy of supporting and assisting in every possible way the efforts of German houses to creat new markets. One of the latest "scoops" is at Madeira where, after long negotiations, have been secured concessions for the building of a large sanatorium and the starting of commercial enterprises. The chief point to be noticed in this is that what has been secured by Berlin has been refused to Englishmen, who have done so much to bring Madeira up to its present prosperous state. Politically and commercially Germany is succeeding through the policy of push. Concessions are the order of the day in German trade enterprise, and no country seems too remote for exploitation. One of the latest projects is the organisation of a German Company for the purchase of a large estate in Palestine, which includes the birthplace of Mary Magdalene. It consists of 2,500 acres, and will be developed by the new Company. It seems as though Germany could obtain from the Sultan of Turkey almost anything she cares to ask for, not excluding Orders for younger sons at a time when they are bound to add further tension to an already strained political outlook. She already possesses railway and mining concessions in European Turkey and Asia Minor to an enormous extent, and to the practical exclusion of other nations. In Argentina the volume of German trade has been more than trebled in the last ten years, and in Egypt, the coveted, there are thirteen hundred permanent German residents each one of whom, as is the case everywhere, is a self appointed official intelligence gatherer and trade reporter. In India, German trade has increased by fifty per cent in a decade and has doubled the total annual value of exports. No place is too small or too remote for the tentacle of the German trader. We have no fault to find with them because of it, rather must they excite admiration, but it would be best if only British officials and traders would give them the sincerest form of flattery and if our Governments of whatever Party colour would realise that they have far more important functions that squabbling over education bills and other people's consciences.

UP-COUNTRY NURSING ASSOCIATION. THE eleventh annual report of the Up-Country Nursing Association for Europeans in India just issued is a record of useful work quietly and unostentatiously performed. At the end of the past year there were twelve of the Association's nurses on duty in India, eight being in the United Provinces, three in the Punjab and one in Madras. Since the formation of the Association it has sent out 36 nurses of whom 21 were stationed in the United Provinces, 10 in the Punjab, four in Madras and one in Quetta. The number of cases attended in 1905 were 132, and the total for the whole period of the Association existence has been 890. The movement deserves to be better supported. Only about £2,000 has been collected at home in twelve years, and except for the money refunded by nurses and contributions from Local Committees, the work would have been on an even less extended scale. The Committee ask for a larger income and they reprint the appeal which was published two years ago. Outfits and passage to India are provided by the Association in England, all subsequent charges on their account being met by the Local Committees. The total initial cost is about £75 for each nurse—not a very extravagant amount. Should any of our readers wish to subscribe we are sure that the Honorary Treasurers (Colonel Sir William Bisset and Major-General J. Bonus) or the Honorary Secretary Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Dalkeith House, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, would be glad to receive any contributions sent to them.

IN spite of plague having broken out in Seistan no cases have been reported on the Nushki route to Quetta.

THE members of the Scienetific Board of Research have now assembled at Simla where the meetings are taking place.

EIGHT candidates have passed the second examination for the newly-constituted B. T. degree (Bachelor of Teaching) of the Punjab University.

Mr. Wendhn, agent great Indian Penisula Railway hetires on the 12th instant after thirty-eights yervice in India. Mr. Rickards will succeed him.

MAJOR Kennion, now returning from furlough via Persia, has been posted temporarily to Meshed as British Consul-General, vice Major Sykes, proceeding on three months' leave.

IT is intended shortly to make a survey of the proposed extension of the Hindustan-Tibet road to Shipki. This extension would facilitate trade between Simla and Gantok in Western Tibet.

THE midsummer Honours List for India will be published on the 29th June this year. It will, of course, be a short one as so many Indian honours were given in connection with the Prince of Wales's tour.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Oriental, were:—Brigadier-General W. B. Copper and Mrs. Copper, Hon. E. Hawke, and Hon. Mr. York.

Two Horse and two Field Batteries in India have been equipped with the new quick firing guns with timbers and wagons complete. These are F. and J. Batteries at Sialkot and Rawalpindi respectively, and the 63rd and 64th Batteries at Saugor and Jubbulpur.

IN the Zhob district of Baluchistan a disturbance has occurred between the Wooregel Sirdars in Iogetzal. Sardar Bangal Khan who went with Col. Sir Henry MacMahon's Mission through Seistan was shot and Sardar Mahomed Akhbar Khan of the rival faction was seriously wounded.

THERE is no change in the condition of Dr. Willey, Director of the Museum, Colombo, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 1st instant. All that medical aid and attendance can do to help him to tide over the present crisis is being done and the doctors are beginning to be somewhat hopeful.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 307 Hindus, and 52 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 382. The death-rate was 38.9 per mille. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 31, fevers 93, bowel complaints 55, and other causes 202.

One of our correspondents writes—inter alia—"It is waxing intensely hot here, the thermometer standing at 2 p. m. in the shade." As a matter of fact the thermometer seems to be the only energetic thing in the neighbourhood, for everything else is taking the oppressive heat lying down especially at that time of the day.

AN application has been submitted to Government by Lakhmi Singh and Deva Singh colliery proprietors of Abbottabad, in regard to a tramway which they propose to construct from Golpur station on the Sind Sauger line to the foot of the hills at the mouth of the Makrach Gorge, for the conveyance of coal from their mines near Makrach to the railway.

THE prospective vacancy in the Chief Court of Lower Burma occasioned by Sir Harvey Adamson's nomination to Council is likely to give rise to a renewal of the local agitation for the appointment of a barrister judge as head of the Court. The Rangoon mercantile community has twice pressed this demand energetically, considering it essential to commercial interest.

WE are glad to state that Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar of Parsee Marriages who has been in a critical condition during the last few days is now steadily improving. The Khan Bahadur has been allowed two months sick leave and his son, Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dadabhoy, has been appointed by the Hon'ble Chief Justice as acting Registrar of Parsee Marriages.

GERMANY'S GROWING UNREST.

A week ago, in Berlin, while riding on the top of a tram, I narrowly escaped an arrest for the heinous offence of "Majestatsbeleidigung." After so long an experience of Germany, my prudence should have been superior to mere inadvertence, but in a light-hearted moment, while thinking abstractedly of some very pleasant friends I had just left in Saxony, I found myself humming the air of a song I had often heard there, when a kindly neighbour, evidently taking me for a newcomer, touched me on the arm.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, in a subdued voice, "you are probably a stranger, and are not aware that that song is forbidden, and will certainly procure your arrest at the hands of the police if it is heard."

Englishmen will wonder how flesh and blood can stand such dragooning as is implied in this remark. Well, write a correspondent of "the Pall Mall Gazette" one may assert with some degree of confidence that German flesh and blood is beginning to find the burden increasingly irksome, and the police nowadays do not secure a tithe of the convictions for transgressions of the law of "lese-majeste" which actually occur. Despite the fascination of the Pan-Germanic propaganda, the Kaiser is the most severely criticised man in the Empire to-day. Great circumspection, however, is practised, and the Kaiser, when criticised, is rarely mentioned by name. In Prussia and some other parts of Germany you may hear such a remark as, "What did you think of that wild talk of Lehmann's yesterday? Or, if you are in Saxony, you will find the august subject of criticism referred to as "Herr Meier." Constantly, too, in private assemblies of a few intimate friends—when I have frequently met not only officials, but officers of the army as well—the Emperor's policy and vagaries are the subject both of ridicule and the serverest disapproval, for the fear is ever growing stronger that the Kaiser's pursuit of extreme absolutism is becoming a serious menace to the freedom and liberty of the individual.

In the first place, the perils of Imperial megalomania, however, dazzling, are begiging to come home to many independent Germans, in the presence of a justly suspicious world. Had it been a question of British displeasure alone, the nation generally would, I fear, have felt but little concern; but Algeciras has now revealed a hostile consensus of European opinion which the German is far too sensitive to ignore. Consequently, murmers are making themselves heard at the disadvantages of a foreign policy which is independent of popular control, as well as against a home administration devoid of all the requirements of equity.

For what the Kaiser is striving after, as his people are beginning to recognise is the establishment of a formidable State machine modelled upon the pattern of the Russian autocracy Nor can it be contested that he has already partially succeeded, seeing that he has made himself the sole depository of power in a nominally Constitutional Empire, abundantly provided with kings, princes, and popular assemblies, each and all interested in thwarting all attempts at absolutism. Amidst these champions of national freedom his will has become a law. Parliamentary institutions shrink to the level of Government offices in his sight. Science and learning have learnt to pander for his smiles. Painting and sculpture profess to seek direction at the fount of Imperial taste, and music and poetry to find their inspiration in his words.

The Press, including the so-called independent journals, are as potter's clay in his hands. At a nod from their lord they wax emotional or sarcastic in turn, black becomes white in their hands, and the journalistic hair-splitters of modern Germany would have put into the shade equally the sophists of decadent Greece or the panders of Imperial Rome. They compose eulogies which Julian or Libanius would have considered fulsome if addressed to Solon or Plato. Thus, while on the Emperor's birthday we find one of the most reserved of the Germany journals besmothering the Emperor with survile superlatives, another declared that "his death would imperil the peace of the universe"; a third that "the contrast between Kaiser and people connotes the superiority of the Kaiser"; while yet another assured its readers that genius wanders in other ways than those of the multitude, and we may well give the name of genius to the ruler whom foreign countries envy us. Every day the coarsest forms of flattery are employed about the Kaiser by men of the highest learning and culture, whose loathing for such sycophancy, when displayed outside their country, finds frequent and bitter expression.

But it is not only upon the Press of his own Empire that the restless Hohenzollern has set his hand. Foreign papers take his "wages," or are managed by social influences. The common method of procedure with the foreign journalist in Germany is to pet him, dine him, and supply him with copy. and not seldom to line his pocket, of which process I might mention one or two notable instances. If these methods fail, the obstinate pressman is at once subjected to official pressure, and finds himself systematically handicapped in favour of more docile rivals." Besides this, the German Embassies have officials attached to them whose especial business it is to win over as many influential pressmen as possible. Failing success by such means, private suggestions to foreign Governments as to the probable ill-effects of a certain Press attitude have generally sufficed.

Thus does the German Kaiser exercise a wider influence than any other human being. Of absolute rulers he is the most absolute, not even the Tsar possessing equal power. Had he done so there would have been no war with Japan. How is it that the Kaiser has succeeded so completely in riveting his chains upon the German people? The explanation is that the individual German likes to control and to be controlled. When two Germans meet, the one rapidly takes the measurement of the other, and the master mind immediately assumes an attitude of superiority over the other. The spirit of drill permeates all alike, and the only question is, Who is to be the Drill-Sergeant? In this way the rule of one man has come to be an accepted fact.

To despotic rule, of course, however mild, the Social Democrats are bitterly opposed, and the prodigious growth of the party during the last ten years has been responsible for the development of one of the two forms of discontent which are the master influences among the nation at large to-day. The other form of discontent has been that emanating from the Pan-German party, who, before the Morocco affair, were bitterly disappointed with the Emperor for his failure to adopt a sufficiently spread-eagle policy. These latter want a romantic Emperor, and real romance, with all its consequences. It is amongst this large party that Anglophobia is to be found in its most virulent form, and it is with this party that the Kaiser has identified himself most closely of late.

But even amongst the fanatics of this party, who are largely responsible for the militant features of German foreign policy, there is a growing identity of opinion with that held by the Constitutionalists, and this convergence is inspired by the fear that some day, when Germany, in the pursuit of expansion, is called upon to confront, a serious crisis, and possibly great perils, the all-wisdom of one man, however mighty may be unequal to the exigencies of the moment.

Thus the general spirit of malaise is getting to be felt so strongly that recently Dr. Liman had the temerity to say in his book. "The Kaiser," "Germans are getting tired of Imperial patriarchism," and "the three million Socialist votes show conclusively the growing aversion of the masses to the monarchical form of government." Dr. Liman's book is symptomatic of much that is agitating modern Germany. It is a protest against personal government in religion, art, literature, science, and social life. The Pan-German writer is willing that the Emperor should rule but not that he should transcend the limits of juridiction fitting to a Royal Maecenas, and become not merely patron, but positively judge, of letters and the fine arts. Personal government, therefore, has ended in provoking personal criticism, and, as a consequence, public opinion has been strengthend. and is growing apace.

It is this new development of independent thought in German social politics which, given time is full of happier augury for the future peace of the world.

HE TURKISH QUESTION.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN SUPPORT.

More Troops being sent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

The papers emphasize the significance of the Franco-Russian support of Great Britain in the Tabash Question, and regard it as more important than the Naval demonstration.

The French Ambassador has advised the Sultan to yield in the Egyptian dispute.

The Russian Ambassador has been similarly instructed.

The Transport Dilwara, which is hourly expected to be passing Malta, will be detained to convey the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershires to Alexandria.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Admirals Lord Charles Beresford, Lambton and Bridgman arrived simultaneously at Malta to-day.

Four cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers are proceeding thence to Piraeus to-night.

The ultimatum sent by Great Britain to Turkey expires in ten days.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The British cruiser Minerva has gone to Piraeus from ElAarish.

A detachment of the Inniskilling Fusiliers has arrived at Alexandria from Crete.

[Moukhtar Pasha demands the right for the Porte to occupy any post in the Sinaitic Peninsula south and east of a line drawn from Suez to El Arisch, and to construct a railway line from Akaba to Suez via Dakhla. The Anglo-Egyptian Government absolutely refuses to entertain these proposals. Technically, and in many ways practically, Egypt forms an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, whose status and rights are determined not by mutual consent, but by the will of the Sovereign, as expressed in Firmans. The scope of the latter is restricted only by a number of international acts to which Turkey has been a party.

The principal of these Acts is the Convention of London of 1840, which resulted in the Firmans organically connected with it of February 13th and June 1st, 1841, by which the Sultan Abdul Medjid conferred on Mohammed Ali the hereditary Governorship of Egypt, specifically described for the purpose as a province of the Ottoman Empire and concerning the limits of which reference is made to an official map of which no copy seems to be obtainable in Cairo, but which by inference from another document (telegram of Grand Vizier to Khedive in 1892) does not include the Sinai Peninsula.

The above-mentioned telegram from the Grand Vizier to the Khedive, dated April 8th, 1892, reads as follows : "It is within the knowledge of your Highness that H. I. M. the Sultan had authorized the presence at El Wedgh, Muellah, Dabah, and Akaba, on the littoral of the Hedjaz, as also in certain localities of the Peninsula of the Sinai, of a sufficient number of zaptiehs (gendarmes) to be stationed there on account of the passage of the Egyptian mahmal (pilgrimage) overland. As all these localities do not figure on the map of 1257 (1841) delivered to the late Mohammed Ali Pasha and indicating the frontiers of Egypt, El Wedjh has lately reverted to the vilayet of the Hedjaz by Imperial Irade, as also have reverted to it lately the localities of Dabah and Muellah. In the same way, Akaba is equally annexed to-day to the above-mentioned vilayet. As for the Peninsula of (Tor) Sinai, the status quo is maintained, and it will be administered by the Khediviate in the same manner in which it was administered in the time of your grandfather, Tamail Pasha, and your father, Mehemmed Tewfik Pasha."

All through the present controversy Abdul Hamid has consistently taken his stand on the treaty in question. The Sultan claims that if, since then, the Sinai Peninsula has been administered by Egypt, it is only in virtue of a delegation of power granted to her administratively by Turkey for a specific purpose (that of facilitating the Egyptian pilgrimage which at that time followed an all-land route), and in the exercise of her sovereign right to take such measures, revocable at pleasure, within the Ottoman dominions as suits her pleasure.

According to this contention, Turkey can always claim as her own the territory between the Mediterranean and Red Seas right up to the Suez El Arisch line. As for entering into a convention with Egypt on this or any other subject, she stoutly maintains that this is impossible since Egypt is only a Vilayet of the Empire. If, therefore, a delimitation of the frontier takes place in accordance with British views, it will be the work of Turkish Commissioner alone acting in the name of Abdul Hamid as Sovereign of the Sinai Peninsula and any communication in this connexion addressed to the Egyptian Government will be made to rank with the telegram sent by the Grand Vizier to the Khedive in 1892, which, according to the Sultan, has no other value than that of an administrative decree.

Whether the delimitation of the frontier be settled or not it will not dispose of the larger question of which it is only a sympton—namely the intention of Turkey to reassert here claims on Egypt as soon as she has completed the military organization of the territory abutting on the Sinai-Peninsula. The British Government's opposition has been directed purely and simply against the occupation of Tabah and Ghatah-el-Akaba by Turkish troops.]

THE NATAL RISING.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Colonel Mackenzie's force has entered Zululand, and is proceeding slowly, because they are escorting a huge convoy to an unknown base.

The assailants of Mr. Steinbank, the Magistrate in Natal, who has been murdered by natives near Ulundi, used magazine rifle and bullets.

Dinizulu has offered to find out the murderers and the offer has been accepted by the Natal Government.

ANARCHISTS' PLOT IN PARIS.

Undesirable Aliens Ready for England.

Further arrests of Russians have been made in Paris in connection with the bomb explosion in the Bois de Vincennes.

The existence of a strong Anarchist organisation has been discovered.

Seventy-seven thousand men have been locked out, being the result of an attempt to work them eight hours daily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UKASE OF THE TSAR.

Democrats and the Duma.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A Ukase of the Tsar accepting the resignations of Count De Witte and M. Durnovo thanks them for their eminent services and assures them of continued imperial favour.

The Tsar appoints M. Goremykin to be Premier.

The remainder of the Ministry are mostly officials, but it includes M. Isvolski, Foreign Minister, M. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, and M. Kokovtsoff, Minister of Finance.

A Congress of Constitutional Democrats is assembled at St. Petersburg to consider the policy to be followed in the Duma. The programme advocated by the leaders includes universal suffrage, complete amnesty and abolition of capital punishment.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

H. R. H. Queen Alexandra in the Royal Yacht, has sailed from Naples for Genoa homeward bound.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE FOR RAWALPINDI.

Despatched to India.

Queen Victoria's statue, for Rawalpindi, which is the work of Mr. Gardner, has been shipped to India.

THE METHODS OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Prosecution Probable.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, says that investigation has shown that the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously by secret and unlawful methods and that the Sugar Trust and other great corporations are guilty of similar practices.

The question of prosecutions is now being considered, but he urges Congress to strengthen the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THE DULWICH ELECTION.

Choice of the Conservatives.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law has been selected to contest the seat at Dulwich in the Conservative interest.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Consulate Site Refused.

China has refused to permit the sale of land in Manchuria for the American Consulates, but offers land only on a thirty years' lease.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A despatch from Washington states that China notifies that she opens Manchurian ports and the interior cities only after she has completed the preparation of the regulations for the government of the foreign colonies therein.

There is considerable apprehension in America regarding the growing strength of the Chinese boycott.

THE WINNER OF THE MARATHON RACE.

Canadian's Big Prize.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Herring, the winner of the Marathon race, receives two thousand pounds, and he is returning to Canada.

OUTRAGE BY CHINESE CONVICTS.

Governor of a Gaol Injured.

The Governor of the Gaol (Blennerhasset) and two Indian warders have been wounded in a fight with convicts attempting to escape from the Shanghai prison. Two prisoners were killed and five wounded.

KING ALFONSO'S MOVEMENTS.

King Alfonso has sailed for Spain.

CRICKET NEWS.

Surrey has beaten Hampshire by 337 runs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ZOO.

NEPALESE COLLECTION SENT TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Yesterday, the collection of animals and birds presented to the Prince of Wales by the Nepalese Durbar left the Alipore Zoo, where they had been temporarily housed were taken aboard the vessel, which will convey them to England.

SHARP EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 5.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here this morning, at ten minutes to four, lasting for about four seconds. Most of the residents were aroused from their sleep.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W H Lee, District Judge of Berhampur, is lying dangerously ill in the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

ON the night of the 16th April a runner with four mail bags on the Gilgit road was overwhelmed in an avalanche. He manged to escape with severe injuries but the mails could not be recovered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A Protest Meeting of Catholics.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Archbishop Bourne presided at the Catholic demonstration at Albert Hall last night at which a Resolution was passed condemning the Education Bill as unjust.

Eleven thousand persons were present and the overflow outside amounted to twenty thousand.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

The American battleship Rhode Island is ashore in Chesapeake Bay. Tugs have so far failed to get her off.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO AMERICA.

Mostly to Meet Losses at San Francisco.

Nearly four millions in gold has been shipped in the Cunard steamers only for America in the last three weeks.

The American steamer St. Paul took £337,000 mostly to meet British Insurance claims at San Francisco.

PLAGUE IN EAST AFRICA.

Plague has appeared at Nairobi.

THE WATGUNGE KIDNAPPING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The Deputy Magistrate at Alipur has decided to commit all the accused concerned in the kidnapping cases at Watgunge to the next Criminal Sessions.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The handicap golf competition for a cup presented by a member of the Calcutta Club was concluded on Saturday last. When all the crads were returned, it was found that Mr. J. G. Melrose had secured the cup with an excellent score of 82 nett.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

FINDING OF THE ASSESSORS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 6.

The Darjeeling murder case came to a close yesterday. Mr. Twidell, the Judge, briefly summed up by dealing with the legal points regarding abetment and the caution with which the confessions of Gumondez and the statements of Panchay would have to be received. He did not deal with the evidence, but asked the assessors to give their opinion and reasons briefly in writing. Mr. Murray thought not Gumandez, but Dhurrumsing, to be gulty. The former, he thought had taken his cue from Panchay and acted under Police influence though he may not have been beaten. In the case of the Bearer he was influenced by his demeanour and his having the key of storeroom. There was also the lantern incident. Mr. Murray thought one man had committed the murder, and that the prosecution story of the motive was possible. The other assessor Rajendra Lal Gupta agreed regarding the innocence of Gamandoz, but as the murder could not have been committed without the knowledge of the Bearer he considered him guilty of abetment though not of having actively participated in the crime. He considered that there were more murderers than two. The Judge reserved judgment till Tuesday.

"THEY NEVER WILL BE MISSED."

PROTESTING BABU MAGISTRATES RESIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

The "Bengalee" understands that the following gentlemen have tendered their resignation of their honorary Magistrateship as a protest against the recent proceedings of the Barisal authorities. Barisal Babu Kali Coomar Chatterjee, Tangail ; Mr. Abdul Halim Ghuznavs, Serajgunj ; Babu Prosunno Coomar ; Mozumdar, Dr. Sosidhar Neogy and four others, Kishoreganj ; Babus Noki Mohan Chowdhry, Jogendra Kishore Roy and Krishna Coomar, Chakravarti.

"Max" in "Capital" writes :—I observe that the hero of what one of our native contemporaries calls the "Barisal Mishap" is busy cutting off his tail. Babu Surendra Nath has resigned his office of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, and also his Honorary Magistrateship of the Barrackpore Bench. After he resigns his other two honorary posts—the chairmanship of South Barrackpur and the Fellowship of the Calcutta University—the amputation will be complete. He will be like the fox in the fable, without a tail. I observe he is calling upon all the other foxes to cut off their caudal glories also. Will they ? To the onlooker the comedy increases in amusement as each fresh act is placed upon the stage.

But why should the hero and his followers draw the line at "honorary" services and only lay these down. According to them, it must surely be equally bad to serve the British Government for pay. Here then is a splendid opportunity. Not only should the said "followers" throw up all their honorary appointments, and distinctions and titles, but every Government servant amongst them should resign his paid billet. Then indeed the sheep would be divided from the goats. And then the hero and his following might very profitably go a step further and cease to be citizens under such a vile Government as they deem the British Raj to be. If I might venture a profitable hint they should all emigrate to the happy land of Russia, where wicked Fullers would cease from troubling, and weary agitators would find a rest. Bengal can easily spare these sort of men. The day of the self-conceited wind-bag is gone. Let him go. He is a menace to all the best interests of his country.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR Molyneux, 12th Cavalry, is appointed an "attache" in the Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters.

MR. DEUCHARS, Engineer-in-Chief, of construction, North-Western State Railway, who is taking short leave, will probably on his return take up the construction work on the British portion of the Kashmir Railway with supervising control over the remainder of that line.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

A DIFFERENT COMPLEXION ON THE MATTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The "Statesman" this morning publishes the full official reports of the occurrences connected with Provincial Conference held in Barisal at Easter. These are reports of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, the Magistrate of Backergunge and the District Superintendent of Police and occupy three columns of paper. The report of Commissioner Lemesurier summarises the District Magistrate's and District Superintendent of Police's account. The following are among the principal portions of it :—

"No protest was made, no appeal filed to me nor, so far as I am aware, to Government, and none of the numerous Indian gentlemen of the town who called on their old Collector made any attempt to alter my decision in the matter, though with some of them I have kept up my old acquaintance during all the years since I left the place. I may further point out that from that day to this no application has ever been made to the police for passes for processions and none of the members of the Local Committee have sent any intimation that they intended to contest or ignore the Magistrate's expressed intentions of not allowing processions or systematic shouting of 'Bande Mataram' in the streets. I submit, therefore, that the local officers and myself were justified in the belief, which I admit we entertained, that the responsible local men recognized the propriety of the few restrictions we thought necessary to put on public proceedings connected with the Conference (with the Conference itself we never professed to interfere) and that consequently those orders would be respected and it would not be necessary to draft in extra police from other districts or take other measures to preserve the public peace. Accordingly I returned to head quarters on Monday (9th) and left the Magistrate to himself.

PROFESSIONAL AGITATORS.

"I would now invite attention to portions of reports describing the occurrences at the steamer Ghat on on the evening of Good Friday, the 13th, when two steamers containing delegates arrived together. It will be seen that in spite of determined efforts of the new arrivals the local people numbering somewhere near 3,500 on the bank, guided and restrained by local leaders, among whom I am told Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, Rajani Kanta Das, President and Secretary of the Reception Committee, were prominent, adhered to understanding with their leaders and did not join in the shout of 'Bande Mataram.' I submit this is pretty clear proof that the local feeling was not strong against the prohibition of that cry; and further proof is afforded by the story, which I am told on good authority that some of Calcutta delegates wept at what they considered the 'apathy' of the people of Barisal and some of them actually refused to eat till the cry of 'Bande Mataram' should be heard publicly in the streets.

"The effects of this 'moral pressure' are shown very clearly in the account of the proceedings on next day (the 14th). I have ascertained from Mr. Kemp that the local members of the Conference took no part in the processsions nor so far as can be ascertained, in the systematic shouting of "Bande Mataram" of which Surendra Nath Banerjee was the centre and, indeed as he admitted, the originator. The whole report shows that the local leaders were simply pushed aside and superseded by the Calcutta delegates with Surendra Nath Banerjee at their head and also that the organized procession was composed (wholly or in great part) of foreigners to the district and especially of members of the "anti-circular society" which I understand to be a Calcutta organization, the members of which were brought down to disobey, as a means of bringing on a "test case," any order that might have been passed regulating the proceedings.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

"I refrain purposely, from any comment on the proceedings before the Magistrate against Surendra Nath Benerjee. Those are judicial proceedings which will no doubt be examined in the proper court and with which I, as an executive officer, have nothing to do ; but it is impossible not to see from the record that Surendra Nath Banerjee expressly took up the position of being responsible for what was done and attempted and, in view of his duties under sections 30, 30 and 31 of the Police Act, it is difficult to see what Mr. Kemp could have done, but arrest Surendra Nath Banerjee when the latter assumed this responsibility and challenged arrest.

"In conclusion the Commissioner says the way in which a few scores or hundreds of irresponsible delegates from Calcutta and elsewhere are able to take charge of the place and set aside the local leaders says very little for the influence of the latter and constitutes a direct danger which cannot be risked again. Barisal is still an isolated place and as my own misadventures have shown its postal and teregraphic facilities are insufficient. I have asked for them to be increased temporarily and I think something should be done to improve them permanently; until this be done, and for some months to come at least, the District Police reserve must be increased to render the district indepdendent of the Dacca Mily Police who are liable to be called for from the three other districts. The present strength of the District Police reserve here is fifty men, and I am about to submit a proposal that this number should be doubled. I will examine the cost of this and consider whether, in view of the behaviour of the people generally, I should recommend that the whole or any portion of the cost should be recovered from them. I regret, as do local officers, that it should have been necessary to use force to break up the procession and that in doing so some persons should have been hurt, but they had full warning they had come out determined to defy the police, and when told to go back or break up they did not, as they might have done, make a formal protest and retire, as under constraint, but strove to make their way through by force and thereby rendered it necessary to use force against them.

"Taken together I think reports show that the whole responsibility for these regrettable events rests on the foreign, particularly the Calcutta "delegates" with Surendra Nath Banerjee at their head."

THE COMING MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

"The Little Monsoon" is definitely reported from Galle, which is officially supported in the view by a register of 3·17 inches yesterday, after 21 cents on Saturday. Colombo, with long hours of wet only got 91 cents, Ratnapura had 1·92 and 79 Kandy 1·21 and ·23, and Diyatalawa ·43 and 1·04 inch.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia to-day from the Prince's Dock D. and E. Berth. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Prince's Dock D. and E. Berth at 6. p. m., to-day. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, Frere. Road, with all their luggage and kit at 3-30 p. m. to-day :—

Anderson, Mr and Mrs C S. From Karachi, Anastasachi Mr From Karachi, Beaumont, Mr From Karachi, Beaman, Mrs F C O From Karachi, 2 Misses Beaman and Governess From Karachi, Boyes Mr. Ditmas Mrs F F Eissner Mr H, From Karachi, Foerster. Miss S, Hirsch von E Consul-General and Mrs and infant, Joyce Miss, Justice Mrs H and child, Jaeger Mr Max, Jones Mr J A Khaunar Mrs J. Lessner Mr J S D and child, Lyons Mrs Lawver Mrs M V, Lawver Miss E Lang Mr P W, From Karachi, Lang Mr J M and Mrs From Karachi, Lang Miss. From Karachi, Montgomery Mr S, Poll Mr G D, Ries Mr J C, Ruthwen Hore Lt The Hon'ble, Rommel Mr M, Scott Smith Mrs, Winterstein Mr H S Wilcox Dr M C.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

So quiet has been the summer capital that the local correspondents of certain of your contemporaries have apparently been obliged to send long telegrams on such trivialities as the negotiations of the Simla Masons for the purchase of a site for their new abode and the acquisition by the Simla Municipality of some burnt-out sites in the Lower Bazaar, subjects which are of hardly any interest in the station itself, and can have no interest for other parts of the country. However things are beginning to move somewhat now and the usual gaieties are commencing.

On Friday the boxes were sold at the Gaiety Theatre, and an exceptionally large audience assembled to hear Colonel Williams who acted as auctioneer, and opened the proceedings with a speech in his inimitable manner. He said this was the third time he had appeared in this capacity and on each occasion he had appealed to the subscribers to give good prices; on the first occasion his appeal has been to the hearts, on the second to the heads, and on this occasion, acting on the advice of the Director of the Department of Commerce and of the new Editor of the "Trade Journal," he appealed to the commercial instincts of his audience. The advice he had received was that the boxes should be sold on the hire system by which the purchasers should pay Rs. 5 down and the rest at the end of the season; that he should establish a book club for the use of the box holders or that to each box purchaser a coupon should be given entitling the holder to any article of the value of eight annas at the shop of Messrs. Cotton and Morris, provided an article of that value could be found. These projects he regretted to say had all been negatived by the Committee and he could only rely on the glowing prospects of the season. He said the Committee proposed to place on the boards eight plays, the first of which would be "Dandy Dick," followed by "Liberty Hall," "the Pirates of Penzance" "Quality Street," in which Mrs. Coffin would take the principal part, The "tyranny of Tears" and "Captain Drew on leave." The boxes, were then disposed of and the bidding was throughout very brisk the total returns having been about Rs. 1,200 better than the two last years. The popularity of the second night which has waned lately is apparently about to be revived if the prices obtained can be accepted as a test. These were as follows :—

Box No. 1, first night 300, second night 400;
box No. 2, first night 390, second night 470;
box No. 3, first night 400, second night 450;
box No. 7, first night 390, second night 430;
box No. 8, first night 350, second night 480;
box No. 9, first night 310/357, second night 430/463.

As previously mentioned the question of actors and actresses is a recurrent annual difficulty. Colonel Williams referred to this in his opening speech saying that the strenuous life now lead by the British subaltern precluded the possibility of his giving that attention to histrionic affairs which had been his former delight and that the Committee had been obliged to appeal to Members of Council and Secretaries to Government whose greater leisure would perhaps permit them to undertake some share in the plays of the A. D. C. However this appeal may have been answered, the casts both of "Dandy Dick" and of "Liberty Hall" have been successfully filled and both plays are assured of success. "Dandy Dick" will be performed on the four nights, May 15th to 19th, and the following will be the cast :—

Very Rev Augustus Jedd, Colonel Williams; Sir Tristram Mardon Bart, Mr Williams ; Major Traver, Mr Spencer; Mr Darbey, Captain Ellershaw: Mr Blore, Mr Burn ; Georgina Tidman, Mrs Beresford Lovett ; Salome, Miss Bromley; Sheba, Miss McMahon; Noah Topping, Mr W F Barrow; Hannah Topping, Mrs O T Barrow.

The first Matinee of the season will be given as soon after the performance of "Dandy Dick" as possible. It will be under the direction of Captain A. A. Irvine, who will reproduce one of the famous "German Reed" triumphs entitled "Old Knockles."

The first Gymkhana meeting at Annandale was held on Sunday last, and as already reported by telegraph was exceedingly successful both as regards the events and the attendance. At the "staff" lunch which proceeded the meeting about 200 peoples were present, and it may interest lady readers to know that there was a remarkable preponderance of dark blue and brown dresses. Among the ladies present were : Countess Quadt, Hon. Mrs. Adam, Mrs. Earl Richards, &c., &c. The party from Viceregal Lodge exhibited great interest in the proceedings and took part in most of the events and the announcement of Her Excellency being "placed" in the "Educational Stakes" was received with much applause. This competition disclosed much ignorance as to the constitution of the Home Cabinet. Mr. Morley and Mr. Winston Churchill as the Secretary of State for India and Under Secretary of State for the Colonies appeared to be well-known, but the Under Secretary of State for India and the Secretary for the Colonies were both stumbling blocks and the number of cyphers in a billion wrecked the chances of quite a large number of the candidates for prizes. The proposed programme of the second Gymkhana on Saturday May 5th contains events of the usual character and it would not be a bad idea for the Gymkhana Club to offer a prize for a series of original suggestions for these "skittle" events.

The Simla Bazaar as every visitor to Simla is aware consists of a conglomeration of houses set up without rhyme or reason on the hill side below the Mall. The houses are divided and reached by a series of narrow lanes and alleys which are almost impassable and which impede rather than facilitate entrance to the bazaar. The fire which occurred last cold weather burnt down a large number of these houses in the very centre of the bazaar and the Punjab Government has very wisely decided to refuse permission to built up houses in the old irregular haphazard style. They have in fact acquired the ground by buying the site at a cost of about half a lakh of rupees and have decided that the shops and houses which shall be built on the land thus acquired shall be of a very different character to those previously existing. This effort on the part of the Municipal Committee and the Deputy Commissioner to "Haussmannise" the bazaar will be universally approved, and the displaced Bunnias can hardly complain, as strictly speaking, the sites were not theirs, no purchase of the land in the old days having been effected, in many cases merchants and tradesmen having been merely encouraged to build houses without question as to purchasing the land on which the houses were to stand. Legally the land belonged to Government and the houses only to the occupants, &c., but considering all the circumstances of the case the authorities were probably well advised to admit the claim for compensation.

Of more serious topics there has been little to record this week. The announcement made on Monday of the extension granted to Sir Arundel Arundel, the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Home Department, came as a great surprise to the Simla public. Even as late as Sunday the 29th April it was opined in the highest quarters that the appointment would go to Mr. Risley, Secretary in the Home Department, or failing him to Mr. Fulton or Mr. Edgerley of the Bombay Government and it is interesting to look back on the authoritative statements on this subject in the daily papers. The fact that the succession to the appointment has been given to Sir Harvey Adamson, Chief Judge of the Burma Chief Court, would appear to show that the Secretary of State is determined to spread the appointments of Members of Council over the different provinces of India and not centre them in the two favoured provinces of Bengal and the Punjab.

Mrs. Douglas the energetic wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, has opened a branch in Simla of the Girls' Friendly Society, a society which is designed to bring together young women of all grades to their mutual improvement and advantage. The first meeting of the Society was held at Dundanion on Monday last, and was so successful as to ensure many future meetings of similar character.

Lady Rivaz has arrived in Simla, and taken up residence in the Provincial Government House, Barnes Court, while the Lieutenant-Governor and the Punjab Secretariat will come up in the second week of May.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Finance Houses and the Loan

BIG TRAFFICS AND LOW PRICES.

BRITISH AND GERMAN FIRMS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

THE Germans, not an unwise people commercially and financially, have actually decided that they will take no part in the forthcoming loan. They much prefer that their debts should be paid by Russia out of money borrowed, not from themselves, but from the French investor and from the English investor. It is for the English investor to decide whether he will play the part. It is all very well for the English finance houses to invite him to subscribe. Their part in the matter, although desperately speculative, is easily understood. It is not their intention to tie up their money in Russian bonds until revolution or financial collapse reduces the value of them ; their part is to pay the Russian Government, say, 84 for the bonds, and then sell them as fast as they can to the investor, for, say, 88. If the English investor can enter into a profitable transaction of that kind he should by all means do it, but it is an entirely different thing to relieve the financiers of the bonds at 89 by subscribing for the loan, and thus taking all the risks of Russia's black outlook, political and financial.

Of course, as an act of charity the subscription would be most praiseworthy, for Russia is in dire straits. But that phase of the matter could better be met by the opening of a Mansion House Fund. The money would then go direct to the Government without the deduction of big commissions by finance houses and underwriters. Even the charity, however, might be unwise, merely encouraging Russia in her career of misgovernment and reckless extravagance. For years past—since long before the war—the state of her finances has been such that she has been able to pay the interest on the huge amount of money she has borrowed only by borrowing more to pay it with. The money does not go to the development of the country, where it does go the Bureaucracy only knows. And already, before the impending loan is issued, plans are being made for further heavy borrowing next year. In fact, to issue, a Russian loan prospectus in this country is almost an insult to the intelligence of the English investor.

The little burst of cheerfulness which the anticipation bumper Easter traffic returns imparted to the Home Railway market just before the holiday must inspire its members with new hope, for of all the dull markets, irresponsive to intrinsic factors, this hast been the dullest for some weeks past. Week by week traffic returns, especially those of the heavy lines, have reflected the more prosperous condition of the country at large, so that the aggregate receipts for the first quarter of the new year show quite a substantial increase over last year's figures. And yet prices are lower, or at the most very little higher, than they were a year ago. Of course, there have been some adverse factors ; not only those which have depressed all home markets alike, but more particularly the political triumph of Labour, from which the railway companies have, perhaps, more to fear than have any other employers. Still, even allowing for these depressing influences, prices seem remarkably independent of traffic returns. Take the premier security of the market, North-Western ordinary ; the aggregate traffic increase of the railway for the thirteen weeks is as much as £ 114,000, and the price of the stock is only a couple of points higher than a year ago.

The North-Eastern has enjoyed an increase of £ 106,000 in receipts, but a rise of only 11-4 in the price of its stock. The Midland traffic increase is £ 83.000 and the deferred stock is only 11-2 higher, while the preferred has actually fallen a similar amount. In spite of an increase of £ 30,000 in the receipts of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, its ordinary stock has fallen half-a-dozen points. In the case of the Great Western and Great Eastern the traffic increase has been comparatively small, but considering that the receipts have been more than maintained, it is surprising to note that the stocks have lost five or six points each. The South-Western furnishes another instance of anomaly ; while its traffics show a moderate increase its ordinary stock is as much as ten points lower than a year ago—a fall which cannot all be attributable to the report that the directors have decided to reconstruct their bridges with steel. For the southern lines the good months of the half-year have only just commenced, and the little spurt in their stocks just before the holiday seems to indicate that when activity does return to the market they will retain their position as the speculative favourites.

Reference was made here a little while ago to the bewildering manner in which some joint-stock companies present their accounts, and even if the balance-sheet is tolerably clear, there is frequently a lack of lucidity in the directors' statement. In the latter respect the report of the directors of the Egyptian Estates offers a case in point, and as this is the first report of the company, it may be hoped that future documents of the kind will be more explicit. The directors state that the amount of profit is £67,177 16s. 9d. adding the unnecessary remark that this does not include another item of £ 25,656 which appears elsewhere in the balance-sheet. Out of the profits a dividend of 2s. a share is proposed, which will absorb £40,492 2s. and will entail an appropriation of £ 10,900 to the deferred shares at 10s. 9d. a share. Then after a paragraph upon an entirely different subject the report goes on : "In accordance with article 99 of the articles of association, the directors are entitled to one-tenth of the profits over and above an amount sufficient to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, and £3,237. 5s. 4d. will be appropriated under this head. These various amounts, deducted from the £67,177 16s. 9., will, after due provision has been made for income-tax, leave a balance of £9,189. 11s. 7d."

But if the various amounts are added up they come to only £63,818 18s. 11d., and it can merely be surmised that the balance of £3,358 17 10d. required to make up the £67177 16s. 9d. constitutes the due provision for income-tax. In regard to the allocation of shareholders' money, however, nothing ought to be left to mere surmise. There may possibly be in this case an inducement to exercise a certain degree of ambiguity, for it will have been gathered that the company's profits undergo an extraordinary amount of sifting after the ordinary shares have received their dividend. The first to come in after that are the deferred shares, which get 35 per cent. of the remaining profits. The holders of these deferred shares subscribed £ 1,000 out of the capital of £ 430,640 and out of this first year's profits they get a dividend of 1,075 per cent. or 10s. 9d. on each 1s. share. They are to be congratulated. Then there is the provision for the directors just mentioned, which they receive in addition to their fees. The company seems to be enjoying remarkable success, in which the people who supplied the capital are participating in a comparatively small measure.

In cases where loss of capital has been incurred, and necessity for writing it down arises, the principle upon which preference capital is issued is too easily forgotten, and the holders are expected to make almost equal sacrifices with the ordinary. The principle is, of course, that in consideration of being content with a moderate fixed dividend the preference shareholders secure priority over the ordinary for dividend and come after them in bearing any loss that may be incurred. These considerations are at least partly ignored in the scheme for writing down the capital of Robert Stephenson and Co., Limited, the well-known locomotive engineers and shipbuilders. The trading loss incurred by the company since its formation in 1899 amount to £101,920., and as no depreciation allowance has been possible the directors propose to write off a total of £225,036. To meet that it is proposed to write off £7 from each £10 ordinary share, or £162,736 and £2 10s. from each £10 preference share, or £62,300.

The preference shareholders are required in addition to abandon their claim to over £40,000 for three years' cumulative dividends. That in itself is too large a share of the loss with which to burden them; but the real injustice lies in the future rather than in the past. The directors anticipate that the company will earn a dividend on its ordinary capital, and the point is that if this hope should be realised the preference shareholders can never participate in the prosperity of the undertaking. Assuming as a possibility that the ordinary shares should at some time get a 20 per cent. dividend, the preference shareholders would still be restricted to 5 1-2 per cent. on £7 10s., instead of that rate on £10 to which they are now entitled. The ordinary capital of Robert Stephenson and Co. amounts to £228,987 out of which the greater part of the loss could be written off; the remnant of capital would still be entitled to all surplus profits after payment of the preference dividend, and its market value would be quite independent of its nominal amount.

A correspondent of the "Egyptain Gazette" presses the point that British firms, particularly in the Levant, should be represented by British agents. He grants that of foreign representatives the generality are most industrious and trustworthy. But to the assumption that this should be sufficient he opposes an argument:—The German agent of the British firm of cotton goods finds that the cash terms of his people do not suit the market; which refers the German system of long credit and easy payments. Is it for a moment to be imagined that he—a German—will sacrifice himself to British interests and loyally stand by his guns? Not a bit of it. As soon as he sees that British goods or British terms will not pay he will throw up the agency and branch out in a new line. This is in the case of a thoroughly loyal character. Another who is guided more by interest than scruple would run the two firms at once, careless of whether this was detrimental or not to the British firm. Therefore British hands are the best to handle British goods in the markets of the East. But what inducement, it may be asked, would be given to a British agent to persist in forcing British goods and terms at a loss on an unwilling people? Is it not better—to take a ruthlessly insular point of view—to ruin confiding foreigners over this hopeless task than our own countrymen? And, really, it is difficult to believe that the Germans can continue for decades to impoverish themselves by granting ruinous terms of payment. Can it be possible that the foreigner—German or whatever he may be—sometimes understands the conditions of the market better than the Briton, and therefore makes a better agent?

PUBLIC MEETING AT DONGRI STREET.

A PUBLIC meeting of the landowners, tenants and others residing in Dongri Street was held last evening, to adopt a petition to the President and Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, strongly protesting against the acquisition of certain houses in Dongri Street by the Trust. Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhadia was voted to the chair. The petition stated:

That petitioners are the owners of houses situated at Doongri Street, bearing Nos. 505-507, 511, 513, 515, 517,-519, 521-523, 525-527, 637-541, 515-557, 561-537, 575-583, 585, 587-589, 591-593, 595, 605-609, 611-613, 615-617, 619-621, 623-627, 629 631, 633-635, and 639-643, respectively. That in March last they were served with notices purporting to have been issued under 527 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act., 1893, stating that the said houses were proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City under the provisions os the aforesaid Act., for the purposes of the Nowrosjee hill improvement scheme and requiring them to state whether they dissent or not in respect of the acquisition af the said houses, and if they did dissent, the reasons of such dissent. That with reference to the said notices they beg leave to state that most of the said buildings have been newly built and that others have been repaired and altered only recently so as to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and bye-laws and the rules made under the Epidemic Diseases Act. That the class of buildings to which the houses in question belong could at once be seen from the fact that the aggregate value of the aforesaid 22 houses amounts to Rs. 1,000,000 or thereabouts. That the said houses Nos. 629-631, 633-635, and 639-643 which have been included in the amended scheme were also comprised in the original scheme as it was considered that their acquistion was not necessary for the purposes of improving this part of the City of Bombay, the petitioners submit that the view first taken of the matter by the trustees was correct and that the part of the city in which the houses are situated does not require any improvement at all. In addition to the aforesaid reasons of dissent the petitioners crave leave to state that almost all of them are carrying on business in the very streets in close proximity thereto and they would be considerably hampered, in their business if they had to leave this locality and remove elsewhere. Moreover 16 of the petitioners are Mahomedans and they resort to the mosque almost every day for prayers and the mosque being very close to the said houses they have not to suffer any inconvenience to which they would be put if they had to remove to a locality in which the surroundings are not equally favourable. They therefore pray that the Trustees will be pleased to reconsider the matter and withdraw the scheme so far as it relates to the acquisition of the aforesaid houses.

The Chairman explained the aim of the meeting in extenso and said that the owners of the twenty two houses have already sent protests to the Improvement Trust Board separately and that the present meeting was called of the owners and tenants to adopt the memorial. The petition was unanimously adopted and Mr Ebrahim Mahomed Rewjee was authorised to take the signatures of the petitioners and forward it to the Board. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman after which the meeting dispersed.

A B. B. & C.I. RAILWAY STATION MASTER

SPEAKS OUT FOR DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. J. Beacombe, station master, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rewaree, Punjab, East India, says in a communication received:—"I am pleased to tell you that Doan's backache kidney pills have done me a lot of good. For some years before using them I was a great sufferer from dull pains in the back, and other such symptoms of kidney complaint as dizziness, chilly sensations and urinary troubles; there was sediment in the urine. I didn't sleep well at nights, and used to feel tired on rising in the mornings; my heart seemed somewhat weak in its action.

"Before I had been using Doan's backache kidney pills three weeks I could tell they were doing me good, and now they have helped me so much that I can confidently recommend them to others. (Signed) J. Beacombe."

Kidney disease comes on unnoticed. That is why it is so dangerous. It grows on men and women while they are at their everyday work; they do not realise the seriousness of such signs as backaches, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, gravel, puffy eyes, swollen ankles, bad complexion, irregular heart; and so the trouble is neglected, and allowed to grow in to the fatal Bright's disease, or dropsy, or diabetes. Doan's backache kidney pills are a special kidney medicine; they are made from pure roots and herbs that soothe and heal the kidneys, dissolve uric acid, and flush out the kidney poisons. Doan's backache kidney pills do not act on the bowels; they are purely a kidney and bladder medicine.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price, Rs. 2 a box or 6 boxes for Rs. 10.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

From the Military Secretary's Office it is notified that the Viceroy will hold a levee at 9-45 p. m., on the 24th of May.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Lord, 123rd Outrams Rifles, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Burma.

The services of Mr. Tara Chand, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces and those of Babu Surendra Nath Ghose at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services, of Captain A. King, I. M. S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Bombay Government and those of Captain Amsworth, I.M.S., at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Croft is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal, vice Colonel Macrae granted furlough for seven months.

The services of Captain Lawson I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment in the Jail Department.

The services of Captain Morris, 3rd Skinner's Horse are placed, at the disposal of the Punjab Government as Cantonment Magistrate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Behari Lal Gupta officiates as Judge of the High Court, Fort William, during the absence of Mr. Justice Osutosh Mukarji.

The Rev. J. Scott, Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church, Bengal, is granted furlough for 6 months.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE. DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on Mr. Walter's return from leave, Mr. Patterson officiates as First Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter, Mr. Fields officiates for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Bion continues to officiate as Deputy Meteorologist.

FORESTS.

Mr. Copeland is promoted to be a Second Grade Conservator of Forests in Burma, from the 2nd of January.

Mr. Hoghton is confirmed as Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the United Provinces from the 31st October last.

Mr. T. Campbell is appointed Conservator of the 3rd Grade from the 2nd of January.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. R. Russell to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Punjab, vice Mr. T. Hatton on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Waller, Examiner of Accounts has been granted an extention of 6 months' furlough.

Mr. W. Butterfield, Examiner of Accounts, is granted an extension on medical certificate for 4 1/2 months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Saldanha, Bombay Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Major Windham, Political Assistant, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department.

Capt. A. Jacob, to be first Assistant to the A. A. G. in Baluchistan and Mr. D. Bray to be an Assistant.

The appointments of the following Consuls are recognised: Mr Schuler as German Consul, Calcutta, vice Mr. Bluck, Mr Meyer as Consul for Germany at Aden, vice Mr. Schmuch and Herr Jacob Wein as acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, vice Mr. Hopman.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burk, Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office, Delhi, is granted leave for 3 1/2 months. Mr. W. Kelly, from Calcutta, officiates and Mr. F. O'Byrne acts as Assistant Comptroller of the Post Office, Calcutta, vice Mr. Kelly.

Consequent on Lieut. Col. Milne, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, taking furlough, for 7 months, Col. MacCartie is transferred to Bombay from Calcutta, and Major J. Jones I. M. S. officiates as Assay Master in the Calcutta Mint.

Colonel Ramsden is confirmed as Military Accountant General and appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

Major Harrison is confirmed as Comptroller of Military Accounts.

Major Bruce to be ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Finance Department.

Lieut. O. White, Assistant Military Accountant, is granted one year's leave out of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Commander Baugh, Deputy Conservator of the port of Madras, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, vice Commander Mitchell, granted ten months' leave, and Commander St. John officiates, vice Commander Baugh.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Palin is appointed Director of Army Clothing, Alipore, vice Lieut.-Col. Marrett retired.

Col. R. Mahon, Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories to be Director General of Ordnance from the 1st of May, with the rank of Major-General.

Major Cookson to be Ordnance Officer of the Second Class; Major Moore, 3rd Class; Major Vandezee, 3rd Class; and Capt. Thomas, 4th Class; all vice Major Bicknell appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Factories in India.

Col. Dobson, I. M. S., Madras, and Col. Weir, I. M. S., Bombay are permitted to retire.

THE HARBOUR FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are reminded by a notice in the papers that the present Harbour Ferry contract has expired, and tenders are called for for the rights to carry passengers, baggage and freight for a further period of five years. It is to be hoped that both past experience and future possibilities will deter the Government from renewing the contract on the old terms, and to contractors who lack either the means or the inclination to fulfil their obligations. Complaints against the present service have been frequent and bitter, as a reference to the files of the "Bombay Gazette" will show.

But even were the present service, furnished up and efficiently managed, it would still remain quite unsuitable for present needs, though forty years ago it would have been looked upon as a sign of progress. For the harbour ports the best sort of service is one of motor barges, which could touch at all the places mentioned in the schedule, and could ply all the year round. These could make as good a pace as the steamers now in use, and being comparatively small, and carrying only a 12 h.p. motor, they could open up the trade of the local rivers and creeks, while we might also look several times a day for an opportunity of crossing the harbour, instead of having but one chance in the twenty-four hours.

A subsidiary service with kerosine "propulsors" would inevitably follow the development of harbour traffic. These ingenious little engines can be transferred from one barge to another in a few minutes, no skill being required either in this operation or in driving, and where creeks abound they provide transit at almost a nominal cost.

If tenderers rise to the occasion and offer motor barges for service, preference should be given to any who would be willing to lay down and maintain a light railway as a feeder for the service in the South Konkan. There are no great engineering difficulties in the way, as the country is comparatively flat. Nothing has been done since the harbour ferries first began to run for the development of this tract of country, whose progress has been left behind in a sort of backwater. It would, with regular and efficient means of transit, become a valuable auxiliary for the supply of fresh produce to the Bombay markets, and those in whose hands the fate of the country lies should not forget the service that might be rendered to it. Though inefficiency has kept it back it has still great potentialities. To encourage tenderers, however, Government should, for their part, undertake to repair landing stages where they have fallen into decay and to build new ones where required.—Yours &c.

C.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE fifty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was held at the Cannon Street Hotel E.C., on April 18th, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner presiding.

The Manager (Mr. Caleb Lewis) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I regret to say that two of the directors, Sir Henry Cunningham and Mr. Wallace, are laid up with influenza and unable to attend the meeting to-day, much to their regret. Before moving the adoption of the report, I would like with your permission, to make a few remarks in regard to the condition of trade and other matters affecting directly or indirectly the operations of the bank during the twelve months ended December 31st last. The year 1905, will be memorable in history as marking the conclusion of the great struggle between Russia and Japan, and the ratification of the treaty of peace which was to a very great extent due to the wise moderation, sagacity and courage of the Emperor of Japan and his immediate advisers. But 1905 will also be notable for a distinct revival in trade and expansion of commerce throughout many parts of the civilised world. The United States, and Canada enjoyed a year of unrivalled—I would say unequalled—prosperity. Germany witnessed a distinct spurt in her export and import trade, due no doubt to some extent to the anticipated change in her tariff list. But the expansion of business in Germany, still continues, and I am glad to say in the matter of imports, it has benefited the trade of Great Britain. France had a quietly prosperous year and in this country there were very gratifying indications that the period of depression and gloom in trade and our money market due to the exhausting effects of the South African war had passed away. England was once again able to participate in the issue of foreign loans. For the first time for many years our exports showed a very gratifying increase, the ratio of increase being greater than the ratio of increase in the matter of imports. This has continued up to the quarter just ended. Lancashire enjoyed a year of prosperity. Shipments of yarn and cloth to India, China and Japan were far above the average. But this revival of trade, added to the unrest in Russia, and certain political complications on the Continent, now happily at an end, caused in the early part of the autumn a distinct stringency in the money market. This naturally led to high discount rates, which prejudiced to some extent successful operations of institutions like this band. Great care and caution were necessary, and therefore it is that I consider the greatest credit is due to the management and staff of this bank for the very satisfactory results attained in the working of the year 1905. In the East, India continues to pass through a period of prosperity, judging from the recent Budget estimates for the year 1906-7. A substantial surplus is shown, after allowing for the increased cost of civil administration and also for the very desirable remission of taxation in various Provinces of India. It is true that at the moment there has been a decline in her exports of wheat and oil-seeds, due to a deficiency of rain in the autumn of last year and the high prices of cereals, but latest reports are to the effect that the condition generally has much improved, and we can anticipate good crops in the Punjab, Sindh and elsewhere. India has also had a prosperous year in the matter of her jute and cotton. Jute has been very high—about 50 per cent. higher in value than last year—and the cotton mills, after passing through a cycle of very lean years, have had an exceedingly prosperous twelve months. I mentioned just now the stringency of the money market in London, during the autumn, and I had then intended to add how vital it is that there should be a gold supply sufficient to meet modern requirements of commerce, and also the requirements of nations to build up reserves for war and other purposes. We are apt to forget that many countries, especially in the East, who were accustomed to live on the basis of a silver currency, have now adopted a gold standard. India, for example, has a gold standard; the Straits might, I think, be said to have adopted a gold standard; Mexico and Japan have done so, and possibly Siam will do so. Without good supplies of gold we cannot build up those gold supplies in the great banking centres of the world which are necessary, and without which bankers are unable to fully accommodate their customers, and the stimulus to trade arising from cheap money is wanting. It is, therefore, not out of place to say how necessary it is to encourage the gold mining industry of South Africa. I do not speak in the unfortunate position of a shareholders; I speak from a public point of view. In an interesting article which appeared in the "Statist" in the early part of the year it was shown that the whole gold production of the world in 1905, amounted in value to 75 millions sterling. South Africa headed the list with a production equal in value to 22 millions sterling, beating the whole of Australasia and the United States. It is, therefore, to my mind, not a question of considering the interests of the so-called mining magnates, or even of the unfortunate shareholders, but it is a question which practically affects the prosperity of the whole world. I trurt that this view may commenced itself to those who have charge of the interests of South Africa. To return to the East, in Singapore, I think, the most noticeable feature of the year has been the fluctuation in exchange. The sterling value of the dollar has been fixed as a temporary measure at 2s. 4d., and I presume that the authorities will deter fixing the absolute value until a clearer indication as to the future price of bar silver can be obtained. In Siam the Government has fixed the sterling value of the tical at 1s. 3d. or 16 ticals to the £1 sterling. It would not be amiss if they fixed the value at 1s. 4d. and so make the Siamese tical equivalent to the Indian rupee, seeing that there is a considerable interchange of business between Siam and Burma. In China, there is apparently a very serious effort being made to fulfil the of-repeated promise of a uniform silver currency. In November last, an imperial Edict was issued authorising the coinage of a coin, to be called a tael, equal in value and weight to the Kuping tael. A specimen coin has been sent from the Central Mint to the subsidiary mints at Tientsin and elsewhere with orders to have the new coins issued as soon as possible. It remains to be seen whether the Imperial Government take the further necessary measures to ensure the free circulation of this coin and its free use, so that it should be made acceptable in the matter of purity, whether in foreign or domestic transactions. Japan is apparently suffering to some extent, as she naturally would, from the effects of her great struggle with Russia. Imports, as might be expected, have slightly declined, and exports, probably due in some measure to the famine which prevails in parts of Japan are also declining at the moment, This, however, is only a temporary relapse, and we should, I think, congratulate Great Britain's ally upon the very high credit she has attained in all the European or foreign money markets, due, no doubt, to the scrupulous fairness and conspicuous ability which attended the issue of her foreign and domestic loans and the general management of her own finances. With regard to our own affairs, I dare say that you have noticed in the Press that we have opened a branch at Karachi, which measure we consider fully justified in view of the importance of Karachi as a port. The Agency at Hamburg has also proved eminently successful, and we cannot but feel highly gratified at the support we have obtained in that every important commercial centre. Then as regards our report, which we submit to you for your approval, the directors have done their very utmost to meet the wishes expressed at meeting last year that we should give the shareholders a somewhat higher dividend. At the same, time, they cannot depart from that policy of prudence and caution which has characterised the management of this bank for so many years in the past, and which has led to the building up of a reserve proportionate in some degree to the expansion of our business and the increasing commitments of his bank. We feel that we are consulting the best interests of the shareholders by doing our very utmost to maintain the deservedly high position of credit which this bank has won, not only in the East, but in the West. I now have the pleasure to move the first resolution: That the report now presented, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. Emil Levita: I have much pleasure in seconded that.

Mr. John Squibb: I am sure we must all most heartily congratulate you, not only those present but those absent, and ourselves upon the very excellent—almost phenomenal—report which you gave presented to us. There is one feature which is always noticed with considerable satisfaction, and that is the way in which you recognise the services of the staff. You feel, I know, that they ought to share somewhat in the prosperity of the bank. I was, therefore, very glad to hear what you said about the staff, because, with all due respect to you, gentlemen, sitting in Hatton Court, and your great ability, I know you will be the first to admit that very much depends upon the local branch managers and the staff, and the way in which they perform their duties, and therefore I have noted with great pleasure what you said about them. With regard to the reserve fund, I may say at once without hesitation that I believe thoroughly in very strong reserves, but even that is a matter of degree, and I hope you will not lose sight of the fact that for many years me were only getting 7 per cent. I must say I have no greedy spirit in me, but still at the same time I hope that at the end of the year, while you are piling up the reserve at an enormous pace, you will consider whether you cannot go a little further with the dividend. Fifteen per cent. would not be a serious increase it would mean another £16,000 out of the £100,000, you are putting to reserve. Two or three years ago the late chairman foreshadowed that he would not be satisfied until the reserves amounted to 150 per cent. of the capital, it is all very well to do something for posterity, but posterity has done nothing for us, and while you as I am sure you will, will always continue to safeguard the interests of the bank, still it is a matter of degree and I hope you will not lose sight of that at the end of the year now about to commence.

The Chairman: I am quite sure that the staff will very much appreciate the words that have fallen from Mr. Squibb, because they have so deservedly won them, and I think nobody of men more than your directors feel how essential it is to have a staff which you can rely upon thoroughly at all times and that you should treat them well. As regards the building up of the reserve, you must remember that we have enormous transactions, which it would be impossible to face unless we had a good reserve behind us. Of course, the directors are always looking forward to the time when they can perfectly satisfy the shareholders. When that millennium will arrive it is impossible to say, because so much depends upon the future.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The second resolution is to this effect: That a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended December 31st last, be now declared, payable on and after the 25th inst.

Mr. William Christian seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: The third resolution is to the effect, "That the remuneration of the directors, as from the beginning of the year under review, be the sum of £6.000 per annum, to be appropriated out of the funds of the company as provided by Clause 77 of the deed of association." Before putting that to the meeting I would like to give you a few figures to show how the business of the bank has expanded in the last forty years or so. As evidence of the continuos growth and satisfactory expansion of the business of the bank. I would mention that the sum total of the balance-sheet for 1864, amounted to £4,439,000 for 1884, £9,703,000 for 1894. £11,000,000; for 1904, £17,500,000; and for 1905, £19,122,000. I would also like to mention that although we have only one board meeting a week we have two committee meetings besides, and as chairman—and have been chairman of a good many companies in the East and elsewhere—I have never seen a more gratifying attendance of directors in my experience. That is to say, we generally get a full board both on committee days and at board meetings, and this is of great assistance, I think, to the management because it enables them to put through their business without delay. In view of the figures that I have mentioned I think you will all acknowledge that more time and great attention to detail are needed by your board.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. seconded the motion which was carried.

The Chairman next moved the re-election of Mr. Emile Levita as a director which was seconded by Mr. Jasper Young, and carried unanimously.

The other retiring director, Mr. William Christian was unanimously re-elected on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H N. Gladstone.

Mr. Maurice Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. Henry B. Henley, seconded by Mr. Squibb.

Mr. H. B. Henley: I should like, before the meeting concludes, to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank. After what we have heard from you, and after the resolution has been proposed, it is which hardly necessary to add any remarks on that motion. We have substantially shown our appreciation of the staff by voting a sum of money which I hope we shall be able to do again in future years, if the bank goes on in the same prosperous way in which it has been managed during the last twelve months. We have also shown our appreciation of the directiors in the policy they are carrying out, and I hope they will be enabled also in future to continually add to that reserve fund which is such a mainstay to the credit of the bank.

Mr. R. de Manin seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I thank you on behalf of the board for the kind resolution which you have just passed and I hope that next year, we will meet with equally smiling faces.

The proceedings then terminated.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

DEFENDANT ACQUITTED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Peroshah C. Lentin, a Parsee merchant, residing at Walkeshwar, charged Dr. N. Powell, Bombay Police Surgeon, with assault and abuse.

Mr. Valinker, with Mr. R. B. Parekh, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ackworth, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defence.

The story for the prosecution was that on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo the complainant was being driven in his brougham towards Cama Baug, via Girgaum. Coming to the latter place he found several carriages preceding his at a very slow speed. The defendant in his motor-car came up behind and asked to be allowed to pass. As the complainant's coachman could not do so, the defendant shook his clenched fist at the complainant, using filthy language and threatening that he would "show" him.

The defence was that the motor-car was being driven from the Fort towards Byculla, and after turning from the Queen's Road into Charni Road, the defendant noticed the complainant's brougham being driven in a very eratic manner. He called to the complainant's coachman to keep his brougham on the proper side of the road, but he did not do so. The defendant was determined to prosecute the driver of the brougham, as he considered he was a danger to the public. When the defendant got an opportunity, he drove up abreast of the drives of the brougham and asked him for his name. But he made no answer. The complainant at the time put his head out of the carriage, saying that the defendant himself was on the wrong side of the road. The defendant asked for the complainant's own name and of his coachman, as he informed him that he meant to prosecute he latter, for negligent driving. He said that he was a police officer and gave him his name. But the complainant would give neither his name nor of his coachman, until a police man interfered. He directed the constable to send him the names, but as that was not done in time, he could not drag the complainant's coachman to the Court, for negligent driving before this. It was an absolute and deliberate falsehood that he shook his fist at the complainant or that he called him bad names. His language was studiously polite throughout the conversation between the complainant and himself.

After recording evidence of witnesses in the case his Worship in disposing of the same, remarked that there was no occasion what for the defendant to shake his fist at the complainant. Regarding the charge of abuse and insult he was satisfied that that part of the story had been greatly exaggerated. As neither the first nor the second charges could be established against the defendant, his Worship said, that Dr. Powell was entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Ackworth asked for compensation in the case, but his Worship said that unless there was evidence to establish the entire folsity of the charges, no such compensation as asked for could be allowed.

PAITHAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PAITHAN, MAY 3.

THERE is an outbreak of cholera here and the mortality has been as high as 20 cases daily, but thanks to the untiring energy of our Medical Officer Mr. Abdul Raoof, whose prompt measures brought down the mortality to its minimum in a few days. Scarcity, though not actual famine, is great in these parts, the price of jowari going up to thrice its usual rate. The river water is anything but drinkable, there is a plague amongst the cattle and some of these are dying for want of sufficient fodder. Our Tahsil cutcherry is crowded from dawn to dusk with farmers and villagers from the surrounding villages petitioning for tagavi advances, as the tanks and wells in their villages have run dry, and some of the villages are now quite desolate and forsaken owing to their water supply being nil.

The poor-house has been lately opened in our midst wherein the number of gratuitous relief seekers at present is 200. The Committee of the City Fathers was lately convened by the Secretary for considering the advisability of distributing cooked food to the famine-stricken folk but the Hakim entered a vigorous protest against doing so till the cholera is utterly stamped out and the proposal of the Secretary fell through.

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BABY GIRL'S AWFUL HUMOUR

Would Scab Over, Break Open, and Be Raw—Intense Suffering for Two Years—Doctors and Medicines Failed to Help Her.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

Writing under date of August 15, 1904, Mrs. L. C. Walker, of 5 Tremont Street, Woodfords, Me., says: "My sister had a terrible humour on her shoulder when she was eighteen months old, causing intense suffering for two years. We had several doctors, and tried everything, but in spite of all we did it kept spreading. One day it would scab over and then crack open and a watery matter ooze from it and the scabs would all fall off. It would be raw for a time, then scab over again. Some one recommended Cuticura, and we immediately procured a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a cake of Cuticura Soap. She was much better after the first bath with warm water and soap, and an application of the Ointment. Before it was half gone we saw a marked change for the better, and she was entirely cured, without a scar being left, by the one box of Ointment and one cake of Soap. Her skin is now entirely clear, and she has not had a sign of trouble since."

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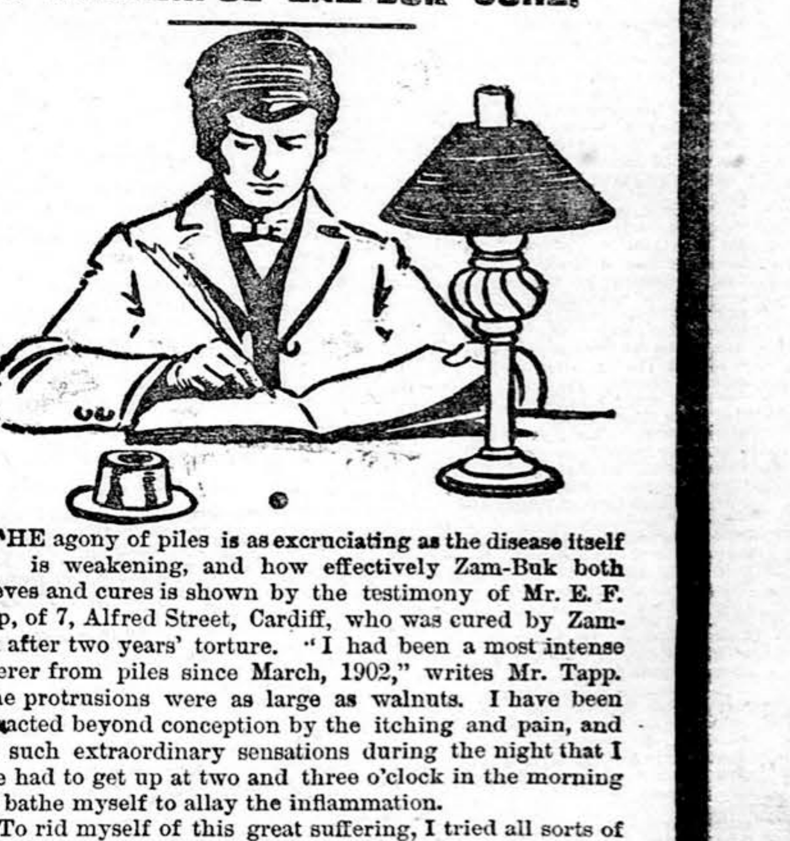

THE agony of piles is as excruciating as the disease itself is weakening, and how effectively Zam-Buk both relieves and cures is shown by the testimony of Mr. E. F. Tapp, of 7, Alfred Street, Cardiff, who was cured by Zam-Buk after two years' torture. "I had been a most intense sufferer from piles since March, 1902," writes Mr. Tapp. "The protrusions were as large as walnuts. I have been distracted beyond conception by the itching and pain, and had such extraordinary sensations during the night that I have had to get up at two and three o'clock in the morning and bathe myself to allay the inflammation.

"To rid myself of this great suffering, I tried all sorts of remedies in the shape of powders, pills, lotions, creams, and ointments. These included preparations from local chemists and four from doctors. I got no relief whatever. I was in despair, as doctors and one chemist said I would have to undergo an operation.

"While putting off and dreading the operation, I read of a person who had been cured by Zam-Buk, so I sent and got a box. The first few applications brought me magic relief, so I persevered with Zam-Buk, and the piles have now gradually disappeared. I sing its praises to everyone, and especially to those who know what an ordeal of suffering I have gone through. I have only your very valuable balm to thank for my feeling so cheerful and happy to-day."

Composed of the rich juices from certain rare medicinal plants, Zam-Buk is invaluable for piles (blind and bleeding), gouty eczema, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, heat rashes, stings, Delhi sores, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, ringworm, chills, colds, sprains, strains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, inflamed patches, boils, ulcers, pimples, sore heads, scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and for all diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. Zam-Buk may be had of all chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1 per box, post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

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Cut out this Coupon, & send with anna stamp (to pay return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for free sample box.

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Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN!

INDIAN ARMY PROBLEM.

MR. MORLEY'S COMPROMISE.

BY IAN MALCOLM.

The chance of circumstance ordained that, at the close of the Calcutta year, the two topics which occupied men's minds at its opening should possess them still, to the exclusion of all minor matters. In the month of November last the Press and the public busied themselves altogether with the Constitutional struggle between a British Viceroy and a British general which ended in the resignation of the former and with the prospects and significanse of the Prince of Wale's visit. As the weeks passed principles gave place to pageantry and the details of the Royal tour seemed to monopolize the sympathies and the attention of India. But the early days of March brought with them Mr. Morleys revision of the vexed Constitutional question, and once more the principle which underlies British rule in India was the chief subject of discussion in the newspaper and bazaars and clubs, claiming priority over the approaching departure of him who is the sign visible of that rule. And thus, after an eventful tour through our wide dominion in the East, the Prince and Princess of Wales left with every token of love and loyalty that could be offered to them as willing tribute to be laid at the feet of the King-Emperor; whilst Mr. Morley arrived upon the same scene with an evident desire and determination to settle an embittered controversy, whose prolongation is in itself a jeopardy to British rule in India.

It is safe to say that no man ever entered upon the accomplishmnet of a difficult task more fully supported by the confidence of those most nearly concerned than did Mr. Morley when he sat down to examine, and, if possible, to compose, the causes which produced such a tempest, of dissatisfaction in August last. He had many claimants to satisfy; he had but one end to serve. The Viceroy had every reason to believe that his task would not be made more difficult by a decision from home which might peremptorily involve resignation in one of two high places; the Kitchener School felt certain that the apostle of efficiency would not gallop roughshod over a system intended to prepare the Indian Army for every emergency; the Civil Service and the public pointed to the language held by the Secretary of State when speking in Scotland as proof positive that he would protect the existing Constitution from a military invasion of its rights and principles.

A BRILLIANT COMPROMISE.

There was, in a word, not a man in India who did not believe that justice would be done. And, as it turns out, justice would be done. And as it turns out, justice has been meted out in equal parts to the various classes of persons concerned even at the expense of postponement of justice to the great fundamental principle which has always been nearest to Mr. Morley's heart the supremacy of the Civil over the Military power. The great dispatch is described as a brilliant compromise—that is to say it has saved the face of the principal disputants; each is considered something in form and each rises from his perusal of the document with a healed heart but an aching head. The truth is that nobody is satisfied although they must appear so to be for there is no finality in the recent judgement. His Majesty's Government, writes the Secretary of State, do not think it wise to reopen this compromise by the late Government nor by a stroke of the pen to dismiss it at the risk of an indefinite prolongation of fruitless and injurious controversy and thus, although dealing with an actual emergency they cannot truly be said to have "terminated a deadlock for the opposing principles which are at the death-grip have been overlooked whilst public attention is focussed upon a re drafting of a few rules of the ring.

In other words and these I venture most respectfully to quote from Mr. Morley. On compromise, this latest chose jugee seems to illustrate the little prudences of the hour obscuring the persistent law of things. And what are these prudences and persistences, translated into the language of the problem under discussion? No doubt the prudences are these, (1) A season of truce for India from the warfare of conflicting schools of thought (2) a modus vivandi which shall obviate the necessity for Lord Kitchener's immediate resignation (3) an avoidance of further complications at the outset of Lord Minto's term of administration (4) a hope that the compromise will work more smoothly than pessimists anticipate and that further interference with the settled order of things may thus be rendered as unnecessary as it is unadvisable. But the persistent law of things—in India—what is it? Surely that every weakening of the Civil power in favour of the Military is a direct assertion that Civil rule is failing and that we must prepare to put back the hands of the clock to the time when the sword was more powerful than the Senate that the supremacy of the soldier in the council means, sooner or later the subordination of the countrys resources to the requirements of the military and the consequent taxation of India to strengthen the arm of the force rather than the arts of peace.

A DANGER AHEAD.

If I am asked, therefore, whether the larger expediency (to quote once more from "On Compromise") has not been abandoned for the sake of some seeming expediency of the hour, and whether the greater good has not been sacrificed for the less on no more creditable ground than that the less is nearer, I am bound to answer that I fear that it has been so abandoned. I see grave danger ahead in the maintenance of a military supply member, who shall be no independent adviser to the Viceroy on military matters, but a creature of the Commander-in-Chiefs, to make or to break, a poor phonograph that shall faithfully repeat the words of a superior officer.

But there is the Secretary to the Military Department, say some; the Viceroy can be advised by him. So it has come to this—that in the highly technical questions of preparation for war in the near or far future the Governor-General in Council is to rely for independent military opinion upon a subordinate officer, whose promotion presumably lies with the Commander-in-Chief and whose office is considered in high places so humble that Lord Kitchener would relegate him to a position beneath that of all other secretaries to Government; and in consultation with this man the supreme issues of peace or war may have to be decided by the Viceroy.

Let it be noted that Mr. Morley, though he firmly upholds the proper status of the Military Secretary to Government, does not publicly declare that the Commander-in-Chief shall not be consulted as to his nomination; note also the long delay in making the appointment, from which we may conjecture that the history of General Barrow's rejection as second independent military member of Council perhaps repeated itself in connexion with this subordinate but still independent officer. Cheerfully, indeed, do we read at the conclusion of Mr. Morley's despatch the acquiescence in Lord Lansdowne's words: There is no finality in these things, and a day may come when it will be necessary to reconsider some of the details. Details are the alpha and omega of the stupendous controversy which has convulsed India from end to end; but details of such magnitude that men may be pardoned for looking upon many of them as principles in themselves. And until some of these details are reconsidered the military policy of India must continue to be controlled by the military, and not by the Civil element in the Council.

If efficiency were the end-all of such control we might resign ourselves to this new power with some degree of philosophy; but the military policy of India involves higher and deeper considerations than efficiency alone, and must touch problems in which strategy plays but a minor part. It involves close historical study, much knowledge of peoples and tendencies, infinite sagacity and political foresight, wide acquaintance with the larger problems of Asia. Can these be dealt with by the men who, with a limited professional knowledge, now hold the Viceroy's council in their hands? The question is, as will have been seen, a serious one, and Mr. Morley will be the first among men to reconsider the details when in practice the new system is seen to fail. But in the opinion of many men a chance has been allowed to go by; and they would have been glad, even at the risk of some further controversy, to have the greater efficiency of the Indian Army reared upon the old foundations of that Civil control which stands for British rule in every quarter of the globe.—"Tribune,"

THOSE extremely unreliable returns which deal with the destruction of wild animals and snakes in the Punjab state that while in 1905, only 17 persons were killed by wild animals, 922 lost their lives through snake bites. On the other hand, only six cattle died from snake bite and 1,779 were reported to have been killed by wild animals. A portion of the considerable increase in this last figure is said to be due to the dearth of shelter in the Kangra Valley after the great earthquake, 1,139 deaths of cattle being reported to be due to the leopards of that district. Wild dogs killed four persons and alligators five.

To those behind the scenes in the matter of the unpublished history of inter-school and inter-college sports in the Punjab, the following extract from the report of the Head Master of the Central Model School, Lahore, will carry considerable meaning:—Without casting any aspersion on the conduct of the boys of any school in particular, I venture to think that, notwithstanding the efforts of school authorities Indian students have yet to learn the most valuable lesson from the West, namely how to accept a defeat in a game. But, indeed, the observation need by no means be limited in application to school boys or to sports.

GERMANY AND TRIPOLI.

A CORRESPONDENT: writes to a contemporary The French, and especially the Italian, newspapers are commenting with some freedom on the alleged intentions of Germany with regard to Tripoli and Barka, Germany, it appears, has sent a "scientific expedition to the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli, and it is said that this expedition is also to examine the capabilities of Cyrenaica, the modern Barka. Although at least one of the newspaper that are published in Paris and inspired from German sources declares Italian apprehension regarding Tripoli to be unfounded, the uneasiness of Italian politicians is not allayed by the intese scientific interest which is being displayed by Germany in regard to these portions of North Africa.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that this interest—from a scientific or political point of view —not only does not date from yesterday, but is even older than the modern German Empire. It takes its origin in the employment by Great Britain of Germans, like Overweg and Barth, admirably endowed with scientific acquirements, to assist in British exploration during the middle of the nineteenth century of Tripoli, the Sahara Desert, and the central Sudan. Scarcely ten years after Barth's return to Europe Prussia despatched the celebrated Dr. Nachtigal (then a doctor practising in Tunis) to Tripoli and Bornu. Nachtigal's travels extended far more widely in the Sahara Desert and the central Sudan then the ostensible object of his mission, the conveyance of presents from the Government of Prussia to the Sheikh of Bornu.

Not long after Nachtigal return the German Empire sent another distinguished traveller to continue and elaborate his work. This Von Bary, who was killed—it is said at the instigation of the Turks —by the Touaregs at the town of Ghat, a place which lies nearly midway between Tunis on the north and the fertile regions of the Sudan on the south. For a long time the rumour remained in the Tripolitain amongst the Turks that the objects of Von Bary (whose brother has long been German Consul-General in Tunis) were political, that he had in view the making of treaties or agreements between the independent native chiefs and the German Empire. At this date—1877—it is highly improbable that such was the case, though that Germany was considering even then an African Empire is true. In 1868 Prussia was strongly urged by the Hanoverian traveller Vonder Decken the explorer of Kilimanjaro, to found a German colony in the Zanzibar Sultanate.

According to the tenour of the articles in the aforesaid French and Italian newspapers the present object of, Germany is certainly not to declare a German Protectorate over Tripoli and Barka, but to obtain a privileged position in those North African countries through her amity with the Turks and gradually to build up such overwhelming commercial and moral preponderance as to make it easy at a more convenient time to assert a special German influence in the North African regions between Tunis and Egypt. This policy is supposed to go hand in hand with that German occupation of Trieste which, it is predicted, will follow the (we hope long to be deferred) death of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

In that placid contemplation of the future break-up of the Turkish Empire which has pleased Europe (like a similar forecast of the dissolution of Austria) for two hundred years (two hundred years ago Louis XIV. was contemplating the possibility of his taking Egypt under this contingency) it is always assumed that Tripoli and Barka will become an Italian sphere of influence, an eventually to which France and Britain are supposed to have consented. Meantime the Germans, and even more the Austro-German have been getting to work on the trade of this neglected portion of Africa. Austrian interests (commercial) are markedly increasing in the scarcely-recorded coast towns and villages of the Cyrenaica coast, between which and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic steamers and sailing vessels ply.

The plain truth which may lie at the bottom of these stories and suggestions is the political restlessness of Germany. She has "found herself" as a great and growing nation; she exults in the splendid physical and mental vigour of her sixty millions of people. Adding to them in her political forecasts (not unnaturally) the twelve millions of German speaking Austrian subjects, sometimes even daring to group with herself the Dutch and Flemings of the Low Countries, she is asking more and more articulately where her future lies. Not contented with distant patches of uncongenial lands, she seeks to sketch out for herself a greater Germany, possessing some degree of geographical unity. In all probability her irritating policy in Morocco and Tripoli is only intended to bring France and Italy to terms, perhaps also Great Britain, in order that those powers may place no obstacle in the way of a more complete German suzerainty over the Turkish Empire.

What will come of all this it is difficult to see, Perhaps the Western Powers may, before they negotiate, desire to know within what limits in Turkish dominions German ambition would content itself. A surrender which brought Germany in Turkish disguise to the Sinai Peninsula, the eastern borders of Tunis, the Albanian court of the Adriatic and the western frontier of Persia would be a very serious change in the balance of power.

Yet in contemplating these Teutonic ambitions it is not for us to throw the first stone, nor to pronounce them insensate even it they are unreasonable and in many respect unrealizable.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

THE gingelly crop of 1905-1906, the final outturn report as follows:—On an average of the five years ending 1903-1904 the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 19·9 per cent of the total area under gingelly in British India. The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of March 1906 was 640 900 acres or about 11 per cent. more than the area sown in the preceding year. It is, however, slightly less than the averages of five and ten years. The increase, as compared with the cultivation in the previous year, is most marked in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, Salem and South Arcot and is attributed partly to seasonable rainfall and partly to wet lands having been cultivated with gingelly owing to the fact that the supply of water in the irrigation source was inadequate for the usual wet corps. The crop is generally in fair to good conditions and is estimated to give 60 per cent, of a normal yield on an average. The total area of gingelly reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 25 200 across, but the reports are incomplete.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 85),
8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIVORCE IN AMERICA.

INEXTRICABLE TANGLE.

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

MORE general interest, and possibly consternation and anxiety, have been excited by the decison of the United States Supreme Court in the Haddock divorce case than by any other matrimonial affair for years past. Society has been deeply stirred and not a few persons of prominence and wealth fear that they may be affected by the ruling from which there is no appeal. These is some conflict of opinion, however, regarding exactly what the Court has decided, and for that reason full reports of the written judgments are awaited most eagerly, more particularly, it is presumed, by people in doubt regarding the exact person to whom he or she is married, whether bigamy has been committed, and in case there are children by the divorcee's second marriage, whether those children are legitimate or illegitimate.

In the papers there are columns of opinion by leading lawyers, some holding one view, some exactly the opposite. As a matter of fact, they seem to hesitate to pronounce a decided opinion until the full text of the Court's decision has been circulated. The whole question turns, apparently, upon what constitutes matrimonial domicile, and it would seem from the published extracts of the Court's decision that all divorces granted where the parties did not have a marital domicile in the State granting the divorce are void when the process was served by publication. The various States of the Union have different divorce laws, and the ground for divorce in one State, incompatibility of temper, for example, would not be recognised as sufficient in another State. It is agreed, however, that in the case of persons who secure a divorce from a State in which they have a genuine marital residence the decree of divorce is valid throughout the United States.

Persons who fled from one State—say virtuous South Carolina, where you cannot get divorce under any circumstances—to picturesque Dakota, as where, as the saying goes, you can get a divorce while you wait, are most affected by the Supreme Court's decision, which, as generally interpreted, means that the marital residence of both parties, plaintiff and defendant, must be in the same State. It is true that the decisions of Dakota are valid, but they apply only to Dakota. Many people, however, have assumed that Dakota decrees apply to the rest of the United States, and some venturesome people who have been divorced and have afterwards contracted a second marriage may, it is now asserted, find to their cost that their subsequent marriage is illegal, and the children born of such marriage illegitimate, and they would not be entitled to inherit property belonging to their parents.

In a word, a divorce to be universally legal must be obtained in the State, where there was marital domicile—that is to say, where husband and wife lived together—and it happens, unfortunately, that many divorces have been granted in cases where this condition was not forthcoming.

Until the lawyers have closely examined the matter it cannot be declared, says the "New York World," who is a wife or legal divorcee, In New York Society's divorced colony scores of cases are being called to mind, One of the most notable discussed was that of Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Show, who is soon to marry young Mr. Waldorf Astor. After her marriage she went to live with her husband, Mr. Robert Shaw, in Boston, and the State of Massachusetts became their marital domicile. When they separated, she returned to her father's house in Viegínia, and there obtained a divorce, Mr. Shaw being in Europe at the time. Mr. Shaw married again several years ago. Another striking case is that of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, who went to South Dakota and there obtained a decree, although that State never had been the marital domicile for herself and her husband. Since then she has married the Hon. Lionel Guest, of England.

According to Mr. Frederick Coudert, the leading American divorce lawyer, the question largely depends upon whether the defendant has filed a formal notice of appearance in a suit for divorce brought in another State, or appears as defendant. If the defendant has so acted, Mr. Coudert holds that there is no question at all of the validity of the remarriage by the plaintiff in any other State.

Other leading lawyers do not seem so convinced on the point. Judge Dittenholfer has given the following opinion:

Divorced persons who have remarried and who have children can protect the latter's legitimacy by reopening the old divorces in the States, where the decree were granted the acceptance of service being by mutual consent. If they remarry after the second decree then there would be no possible question as to the legitimacy of their children.

Divorce at the present time is rather popular in the States, Indiana, for example, reports one divorce to seven marriages, Maine reports one to six, Massachsetts one to sixteen, Michigan one to eleven, and so on. Varying grounds for divorse and the lack of uniformity in the divorce law have produced the present tangle, which will probably result in a strong demand for the establishment of order and harmony in the regulation of a most vital institution. One thing at least, is certain, the State of easy divorces will not henceforth be so thronged as it has been with husbands and wives, and the partners to whom they are to be joined as soon as the first marriage is dissolved, and, consequently, the rest of the country can rejoice that a notorious public scandal has been brought to an end.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	11	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	32	24	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	3	13
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	44	34	80
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	11	24
G Mahim and Worli	17	17	30
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	25
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	142	116	267
Same date last year	113	111	201

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	4

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	14	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	22	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	23	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	8	10	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	21	72
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	10	21
G Mahim and Worli	20	17	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		0
Hospitals	0	14	24
Total	139	122	277
Total plague deaths to date	131,023	128,450	
Same date last year	121	101	187

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
3	2

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	3

THERE is, says the Darjeeling correspondent of a Calcutta paper, a Gilbertain flavour about the electric lighting of that station. "When the first installation was sanctioned about eight years ago, the contract for construction was placed with Messrs. Kilburn and Co., and it was all put up under the immediate and personal supervision of Mr. Meares, and, beyond giving a poor light at times, it appeared to answer all purposes. However, sometimes early last year Mr. Meares, an Electrical Adviser to the Government of Bengal, condemned lock, stock and barrel the installation which he had put up himself. This sort of thing savours somewhat of a latterday type of 'Pooh Bah,' and is terribly rough on the rate payers who have no voice in control of Municipal funds."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The latest fashion, we are told, in ultra fashionable London is to carry a hooked iron bar instead of the ordinary walking-cane. This is undoubtedly what is referred to by the young man of the present day who leaves the house with the remark that he must "take his hook."

When we read that the motor craze has increased the demand for kid skins we wonder where this bloodthirsty sport is going to stop, but it is only of the reasons put forward by the manager of the London Glove Company for the increase in the price of gloves.

We all know that the privilege of parenthood is not always appreciated by its possessor but ne our contemporary which stated that all the children lost on Bank Holiday on Hampstead Heath were restored next morning to their distressed mothers was surely putting it a little bluntly.

A Glasgow fishing party and the unpleasant experience, says an evening paper, of being fired on by a sportsman with a repeating rifle. He took this extraordinary action to display his dislike of parties fishing on Lock Awe. The incident is to be thrashed out in the law courts. It would have saved lot of brother, however, if the so-called sportsman had been thrashed out in the open.

Several amusing stories are told of the difficulties encountered by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt during her recent theatrical tour in a tent, when the details of stage-management became more than usually complicated. On one occasion, in the great scene in Sappho, in which Jean quits her in anger, and she flies into a rage, and helps him to pack his portmanteau, the trunk supplied her in the wings was a scrubby little old affair, evidently belonging to one of the supers, and with the tour label, Sarah Bernhardt Omaha, in staring letters pasted across the end. At the sight of it Mme. Bernhardt flung it upon the stage with the reckless energy of a railway porter and the audience burst into uncontrollable laughter. This was bad enough, but on going to a flimsy wardrobe Sappho discovered in it, as the entire reiment of her lover, a rack hung with dozens of white ties, a shirt or two, and absolutely nothing else. Then, says an American contemporary, the rage of Sappho knew no bounds. She grabbed those ties by the handfuls, and threw them, not into the trunk, but upon the unoffending head of Jean Gaussin. The curtain rang down amid roars. The stage manager evidently took this for applause, and immediately made the curtain soar again. The audience was delighted with a view of Bernhardt and her leading man still glarine at each other in more than theatric passion.

The woman who would look smartly turned out must give even more attention than usual this season to the minor details of dress. In the matter of shoes for instance, Paris has decreed that our shoes must match our gowns or else form a pleasing contrast in colour. A mauve gown demands mauve shoes. Stockings must, of course, carry out the colour scheme. Then the chiffon scarf is a prominen feature of the up-to-date toilette but the new scarf is both longer and broader than any of its predecessors. Embroidered chiffon is being largely used for this and indeed for any purpose which chiffon fulfils. Parasols must match the dress there can be no question about this. Yellow is the new colour. Instead of whith gloves, palest tan will be patronized. The combination of black and white is voted rather second-rate but the all black gown has taken a new lease of life. Even the stock and chemisette is of black lace. Chantilly for preference. But there are sins of commission as well as omission. The new bracelets of ribbon and lace are to be avoided. Beaded gloves are another novelty which will not be worn by the really well dressed woman who prefers a glove that is even guiltless of embroidery.

After staying a couple of days only, a Lancasetr domestic left telling her mistress that the place was too quiet for her. She was subsequently arrested for stealing therefrom a silver watch and a lady's jacket. Taking things quietly was just what suited her, after all.

An order has been issued to the Bradford police statsng that Ju Jitsu is only to be used as a means of defence and not for offensive purposes. The policemen have promised not to take advantage of their knowledge of the noble art unless the burglar has fired twice and refused to go away when politely requested to do so.

The latest cowboy story comes from Washington. An inhabitant of the wild and woolly West visited President Roosevelt at the White House, and accidentally sat upon the opera hat of a fellow-visitor. It opened with a bang. Say! remarked the cowboy, that's the fust self-cockin' hat I ever seed.

For over a century now seismologists have been accumulating facts and observation in reference to earthquakes from which to generalise, but they are as far off as ever from Professor Milne's ideal of the ultimate ability of the science of seismology to discover the natural laws which are the effective cause of these terrible phenomena. The evolution, however, of the seismograph from the primitive seismoscope has placed in the hands of scientists an instrument which many eventually enable the publication of official earthquake-warnings at least as trustworthy as the existing weather forecasts. It is not generally known that this wonderful instrument is due to the inventive genius, of the Japanese, and until quite recently the most perfect seismographs were these installed in the Imperial Observatory at Tokio.

One certain fact, however, has been ascertained—to which attention was first called by that pioneer seismologist Professor Mallet. Great Britain, though not absolutely immune from earthquake shocks, is less liable to seismic disturbances than any part of Europe. Mallet, and more recently Professor G. Darwin, prepared maps of the world coloured to show the regions most subject to disturbance, and the many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions of the last twelve months have been, with the single exception of San Francisco entirely restricted to this earthquakezone, encircling the globe and embracing Japan, Chana Asia Minor, the Mediterranean countries, Canary Islands, and Central America. San Francisco is, however, immediately northward of the off shoot leaving the main belt in Central America, and running southward to the seat of the terrible earthquake in Colombia in February.

Captain Collins, the Secretary of the Commonwealth Defence Department, has arrived in London with instructions from the Deakin Government to open a Federal office with a view to the concentration of Commonwealth accounts, and providing for the purchase and supervision of Commonwealth military and naval stores. This mission of Captain Collins is generally interpreted in Colonial circles as a prelude to the appointment of a High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London. It is understood that Captain Collins will receive the appointment of Secretary to the High Commissioner if he cares to accept it. He will be assisted in the organisation of the new office by Mr. Arkill, who has had much experience in the office of the Agent General for Victoria.

REVELATIONS.

. . . "Woman's candour in appreciating publicly and in cold print the faults and foibles of her own sex" . . .—The World."]

Now let the mournful dirge resound
With cadence melancholy,
And Age repent with grief profound
Results of youthful folly;
And let the rising race regard,
In life's auspicious morning,
The lesson learnt by prospects marred,—
And take in fine
These of mine
And all my past as warning.

For when in adolescent days,
I felt a thirst for knowledge
(Not that conveyed by Attic plays
Or batting for one's college),
I said, 'I'll have no second-hand
Vicarious kind of science;
But Woman I will understand,
For all my books
Shall be her looks—
Her friendship my reliance.

I never learnt how women tell
In print, for all men's reading,
The secrets that they mask so well
From lovers meekly pleading,
And ere I dreamed to what a pitch
Their naughtiness was carried,
I rashly passed the bourn from which
No man returns,
Though much he yearns,—
In other words—I married!

(A. W. B. in the "TRIBUNE."

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For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

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Habitual Constipation.

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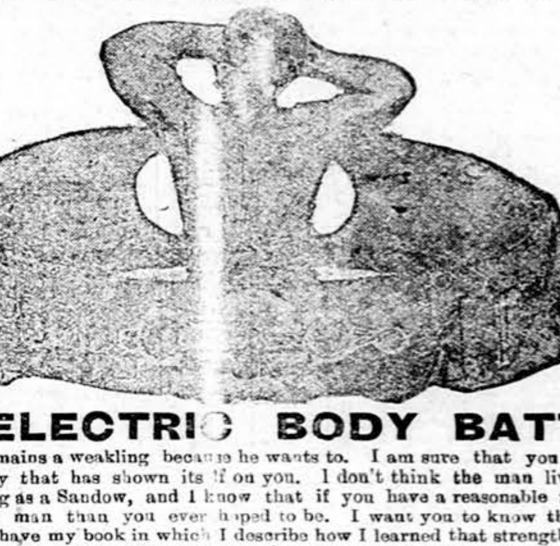

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I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. If you are able, call on my physician for free consultation and a free test.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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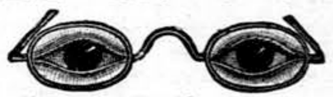

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST
PENS

SULTAN AND THE KURDS.

SERIOUS TROUBLES THREATENED.

[REUTER' representative at Constantionople writes:—Fresh details in regard to the inner story of the repressive measures against the Kurds have now leaked out, and afford a peculiar insight into local conditions. Ali Shamyl Pasha, aiming, it is thought at an autonomous Kurdistan, had invited to Constantionople a Persian Kurdisha chief, Mahomet Aga, who was to stir up an insurrection among the Kurds on the Persian side of the frontier. Mahomet Aga met with a very flattering receptson from Sultan, who conferred the rank of Pasha upon him and another Persian Kurd, Bayazet Aga, who was enjoying the hospitality of the Vali of Mossul (a brother of Izzet) Pasha), was the recipient of the same favour. Mahomet Aga Pasha extremely pleased with his new rank and uniform, determined to have a staff worthy of his prespective position as commender-in-chief of his Persian rebels, and, accordingly, gave various ranks to all his retainers, who were decked out in currect uniform. The disgrace of Ali Seamyl, consequent on the murder of Redvan Pasha, led to the discovery of the diversion. What caused the Sultan the greatest annoyance and alarm was the fact that these spurious officers had been allowed to be present at the Selamlik on at least two accassions. There is stated to have been a fearful scene at the Palace when the Sultan learned all these fact. The members of Mahamet Aga's staff were arrested and shorn of their fine feothers, while Mahomet Aga himself was deprived of his rank.

The arrests and deportation of Kurds of all classes continue. there is a general feeling in Conttantinople that these severe measures will not pass unoticed in Kurdistan, and it is not improbable that the Hamidieh regiments will cause some trouble. A report is current that Ali Shamyl and Abdur Rezak may be brought back to undergo trial, as it is alleged that the police have established that they purposed murdering the Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, and one or two other high dignitaries.

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF "A GENTLEMAN."

MISS EMILY HOLT, the clever author of The Secret of Popularity, has been defining the attributes of gentlemanliness for the benefit of American readers. Many a man, observes Miss Holt does not seem able to make himself agreeable to the women he meets when he goes out in Society. Women do not as a rule, she says, estimate a man so much by the cut of his coat or his conversational ability as they do by his capacity for quick, thoughtful, delicate courtesies, that cost nothing but the will to do them, and to remember them, and the man who would conform to a woman's idea of a gentleman must observe the following little rules of good behaviour :—

I.—It is so necessary when introduced to the pretty girl at the dance, or to the plain faced and elderly spinster sister of your hostess, to be careful to indicate the fact that you do not accept the introduction as a bit of routine ceremony.

II.—Learn early in your social career, and keep faithful to the belief, that the most irresistible flattery that any man can pay to any woman is to show her that he is thinking of her always considerately.

III.—When you receive a note from a woman answer it as promptly at you possible can.

IV.—The compliment that is implied by an admiring and chivalrous manner bears with it far more subtle and lasting flattery than the most carefully arranged phrase.

V.—Finally, remember of all things that courtesy is the only true stepping-stone to social success.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	36	8	711
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,69,427	26,78,017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks...	14,05,427	28,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,446	2,69,184	23,903	4,20,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	534	47	834
Total to corresponding date do.	15,10,589	26,72,116	57,620	42,40,325

Increase for the week .... Rs. 60,533
Decrease to date .... " 98 139

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic ernings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,65,784	7,39,176	3,127	10,08,087
I M R do ...	74,507	1,05,691	658	1,80,856
A D C Ry ...	10,739	13,076	39	24,454
Total...	3,51,030	8,58,543	3,824	12,13,397
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system...	2,53,302	7,69,775	13,165	10,36,242
I M R do ..	62,768	83,188	5,833	1,51,789
A DC Ry ...	5,552	1,461	981	7,994
Total...	3,21,622	8,51 42	19,979	11,96,025
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 12,482	— 30,599	— 10,038	— 28,155
I M R...	+ 11,739	+ 22,503	—5,175	+29,067
A D C Ry ...	+ 5,187	+ 12,215	— 942	+ 16,460

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Mar, 1906, on 17·28 miles open,

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minirai Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	..	35
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	4,816	2,837	45	7,698
otal for 11 weeks..	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison				
otal for corresponding week of previous year ..	441	284	1	726
er mile of Rs. do.	26	16	..	42
Total to corresponding date do.	4,766	2,817	61	7,674

Decrase for the week .... Rs. 126
Increase to date .... " 624

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

A proximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar 1906 on 111·11 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	15,000	.....	20,00
Or per mile of Railway	36	106	.....	142
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,008	2,92,715	755	3,42,568
Total for 11 weeks...	51,098	3,07,715	755	3,62,568
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,079	22,854	54	28,987
Per mile of Ry. do.	43	162	.....	205
Total to corresponding date do.	55,702	2,60,317	1,525	3,17,541

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 8,987
Increase to date .... " 45,021

IT is expected that the new Chinese silver dollar, one tael in value, will be put into circulation before the end of the present year. According to the 'Straits Echo,' specimens have been sent from the Central Mint to the Branch Mints at Tien-tsin, Nanking, Wuchang and Canton, with instructions to begin the coining of them without delay. The new dollars will first be circulated in the Treaty Ports, as stipulated in the new Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ATOMS, electrons, ions such, are the words continually in the months of scientific writers. So in the opinion of a scientific contemporary, the time has come for a few simple definitions of these terms. The electron, then is said to be the smallest existence capable of isolation, and of free movement through space. It is also a definite amount of charge of negative electricity, the electrical unit, the smallest amount known to exist. Only one kind of electron is known, the particle of negative electricity. There is no particle of positive electricity. Atoms according to Professor J. J. Thomson's conception, are made up of electrons, and it is further supposed that each atom of matter in the normal state contains at least one electron which it can lose. It may also unite with one or more beyond the normal number. An atom, then, with one or more electrons less than the normal number is a positive ion, while an atom with one or more in excess is a negative ion. This seems to lead to the idea that positive electricity is merely an absence of certain negative electrons.

There seems no reason why the present short season of out-of-doors strawberries should not be very considerably prolonged. And there are many who, on account of the dietetic value, as well as the delicious flavour of this finest of fruits, would rejoice at any extension of its stay. Linnæus, it may be noted, attributed his recovery from a violent attack of gout to a plentiful diet of wild strawberries. La Fontaine, the famous French fabulist, too, is said to have been passionately fond of strawberries on account of the effect which the fruit had in restoring him to comparative health and pleasure in life.

Such being the value of the fruit, any plan for prolonging the time during when it may be enjoyed is of importance. By growing the varieties known as "perpetual strawberries," a Continental introduction, and formed by a crossing the large English varieties with Continental forms, this can be accomplished. Proper cultivation of these kinds results in the production of fruit in late summer and early autumn. Seed should be shown each year for the succeeding year's crop. The earliest flowers should be taken off so as to encourage the growth of runners, and the first and second lot of these, when properly rooted, will furnish the fruit crop for the current season. Among the varieties which may be thus grown are Louis Gauthier, a nealy white fruit, and Oregon, an American kind. Alpine varieties, again, can be grown from seed, and will furnish an even later crop. If the seed is sown in May in the open ground, the plants will fruit from June to October in the following years, and continue till stopped by the frost. Both kinds should, of course, be grown in addition to the ordinary crops. The strawberry season might thus be lengthened by nearly three months.

At the last meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, a specimen of the Mediterranean Shearwater (Puffinus Kuhli Kuhli) was exhibited by Mr. W. R. Buterfipld, of Hastings. It was picked up on Pevensey Beach last February, and is said to be the first recorded specimen for Britain. Another interesting exhibit was an apparently new subspecies of dipper, or water-ouzel, from South-West Persia. It most nearly resembles Canon Tristram's species from Palestine, but the plumage is more rufous on the under surface and lighter above. It was obtained by Mr. R. B. Woosman at a height of 6,000 feet in the mountains near Mal Amir.

A Trinidad botanist in examining a collection of plants from the Pitch Lake at La Brea found a species of utricularia which catches mosquitoes. Its bladder traps are curious pear-shaped organs, and some of them were found to be holding mosquito larvæ by the tails. The captives were quite dead. In another a larva had just been caught and though struggling has unable to escape. The mosquito-catching utricularia should be encouraged as a seconder of the efforts which are now being made to exterminate this disease-carrying insect.

The playing of an organ from a distance by means of currents of electricity passing along connecting wires has for some time been an accomplished fact. The electrical music of Dr. Thaddeus Cahill is of quite a different character. It is not electric wires setting musical instruments as work. The music is initiated by electricity, the expression is controlled by electricity and it is distributed by the same force. Here the actual wave motions which are afterwards translated into sound waves are electric vibrations. It has been known for long that electric waves of like frequency to sound waves can be produced. But electric waves are vibrations of the ether while sound waves are vibrations of the air. So then the main problem in producing electrical music is to transform vibrations of the ether into sound waves.

Dr. Cahill's music is all generated at a central electric station without the intervention of reeds; pipes, or strings, and can, by means of wires, be distributed to thousands of clubs, hotels, and houses. Music, in fact, can be laid on like the electric light. And the music thus produced is loud and full, not the whisper of the telephone, or the strange sound of the gramaphone. The laboratory and factory for this electric music is at Holyoke, Mass, and the plant, which weighs 200 tins is worth £40,000. It consists of a switchboard, with 200 switches, transformers rheoastats, and other pieces of electrical apparatus. The musician plays on a keyboard, the keys, of which operate the switches which bring the alternators into action. Vibrations of the requisite frequency to produce the required note are set up, and when these reach the telephone receivers sounds are produced. These telephone resivers are placed in the rooms where the music is to be heard. To give an idea of the strength of this electric music it is stated that the generators for single notes are sometimes of from 15 to 19 horse-power.

The purity of tone, and the remarkable control over expression exercised by the performer are said to be notable features in this wonderful music. It is even said that a listening musician can recognise a friend's touch? The timbre of a note depends on the harmonic sounded along with the fundamental; and another feature of the electrical music is that the tones can be blended so as to produce any required timber. Violin, cello flute, clarinet, &c., can all be imitated. If the ground tone be used alone a pure flute-like note is produced. With fundamental and third and fourth harmonics the clarinet is given, while all the harmonics up to the eighth give the violin. Again, by adding the seventh and eighth harmonics to the fundamental the blare of brass is imitated. Any instrument, in fact, or combination of instruments, can be reproduced by a suitable blending of tones. A skilful performer can also by fresh combinations produce new timbres.

A correspondent of the Field, opportunely at this season of the returning swallow calls attention to a curious entry in Sir Joseph Banks copy of Pennant's British Zoology now in the British Museum. A Mr. James Harvey had written to Sir Joseph saying that while walking on the banks of the Irwell on May 4, he thought he saw a swallow rise out of the water. Marking mentally a spot some few square feet in area he watched it for an hour. Upwards of 20 swallows, he wrote rose up out of the water within the space had singled out for my observation. In reply Sir Joseph Banks wrote. The evidence of naturalists respecting the winter quarters of these animals is so contradictory that it seems probable that different species dispose of themselves in hifferent manners. A reply which seems to show that the President of the Royal Society was not altogether free from the prevailing error of the day concerning bird migration.

The current number of the World's Work contains an excellent description of the two new turbine-driven Cunarders, the building of which carries us forward to a new stage in marine engineering the Hon. C. A. Parsons is to discourse at the Royal Institution upon "The Steam-Turbine on Land and at Sea. The distinguished inventor is a son of the celebrated Earl of Rosse, whose telescope it was by which the spiral nebulæ were first discerned, and who had the honour of serving for a term as President of the Royal Society. In the last edition of Who's Who" it is stated that Mr. Parsons has develop the steam turbine and made it suitable for the generation of electricity and the propulsion of war and mercantile vessels. The development of the turbine has, as we see, already gone further than that. Its advantages over the old form of engine, in points of speed quietness, and absence of vibration are doubtless familiar to many Channel passengers. But it is with especial interest that we shall listen to Mr. Parsons' discussion of the future of the steam-turbine on land.

One scarcely needs to be an engineer to realise the fundamental distinction between an engine that goes "backwards and forwards" and an engine that goes "round and round." The owner of a motor-car knows well what the backward and forward engine means. He knows the consequence to his purse when careless driving allows his engine to bump as he ascends a hill on too high a speed. But perhaps the most effective way of grasping the significance of the turbine is to compare it with the ordinary reciprocating engine, the essence of the motion of which is that it consists of two parts which move alternately and oppositely backwards and forwards. There is an obvious and striking comparison between such an engine and the mode of locomotion which man has longest employed. Our lower limbs, I suppose, are the oldest form of reciprocating engine. The obvious delay and waste of energy involved in the constant arrest of each limbs after a short period of forward movement, can be best appreciated in the light of Newton's first law of motion, though I suppose the waste of energy is much less in the case of walking or running than in the case of the ordinary reciprocating engine.

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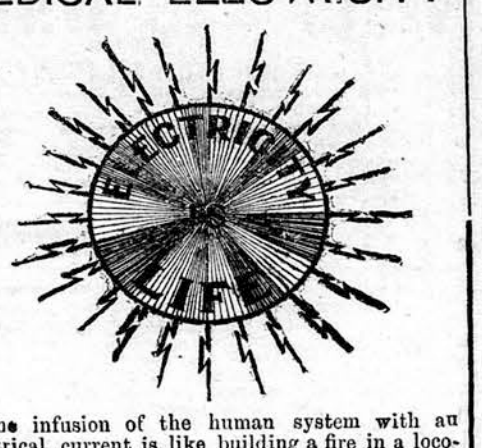

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Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

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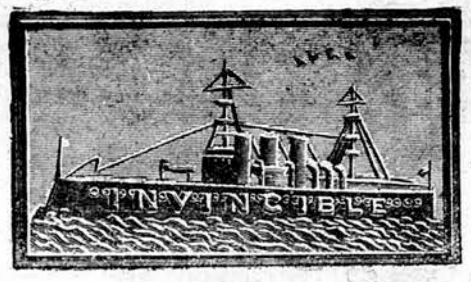

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Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."
Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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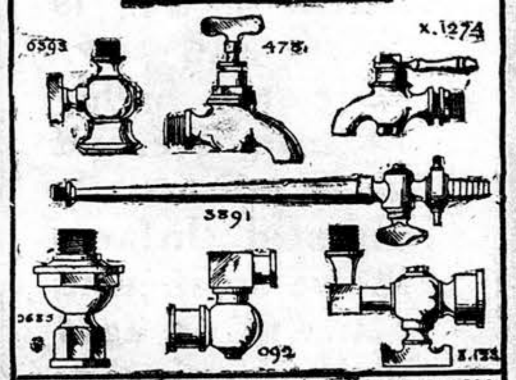

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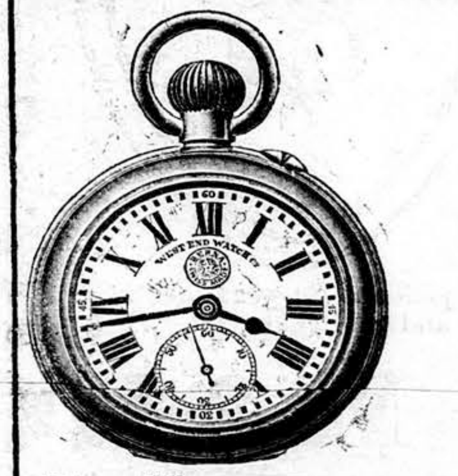

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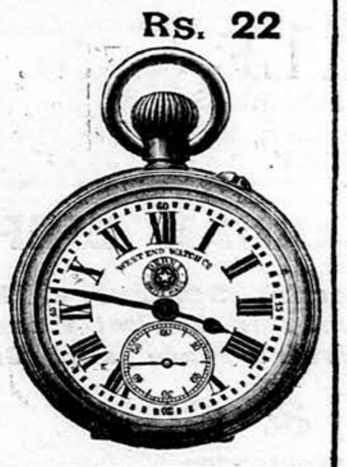

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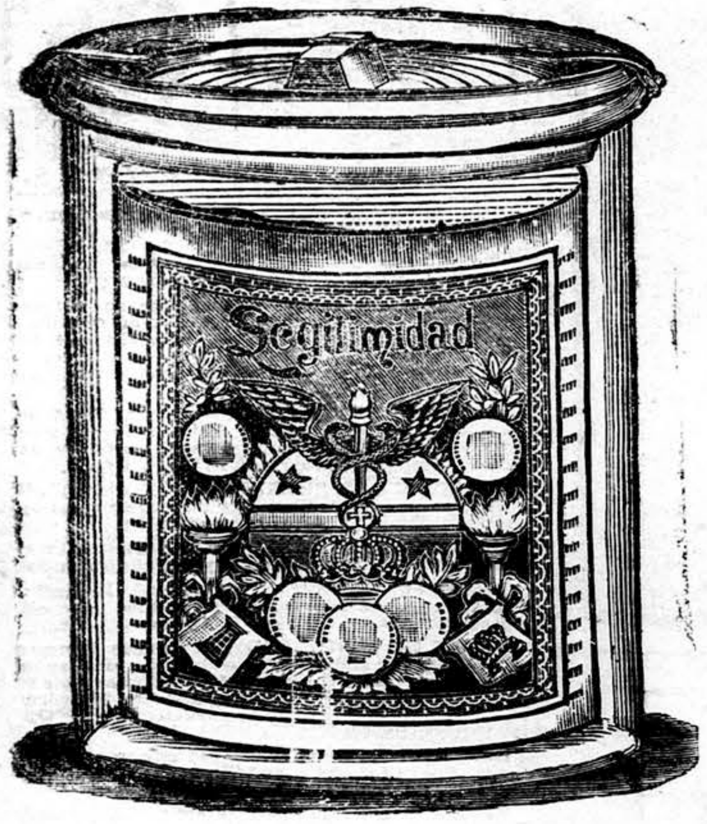

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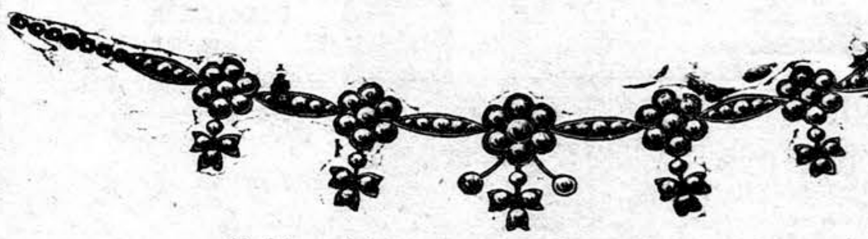

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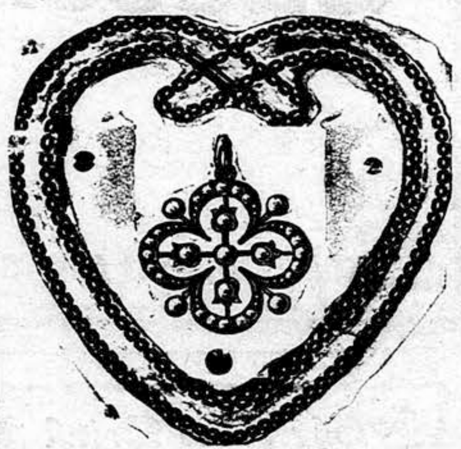

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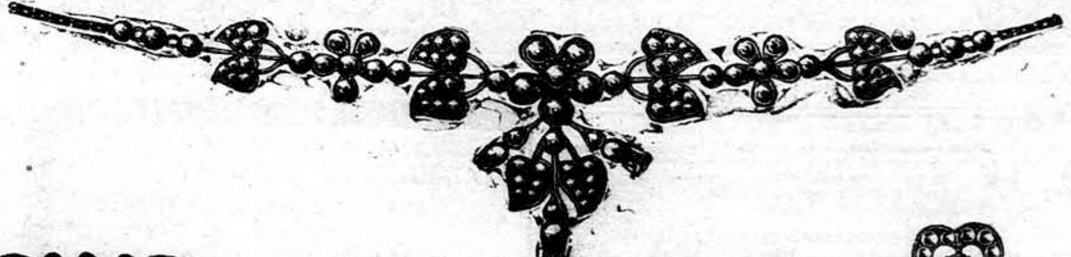

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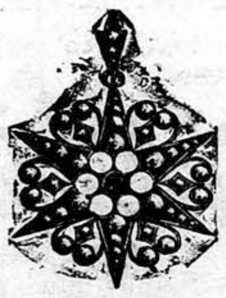

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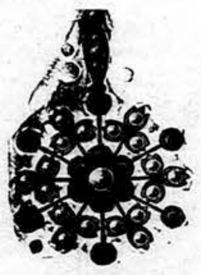

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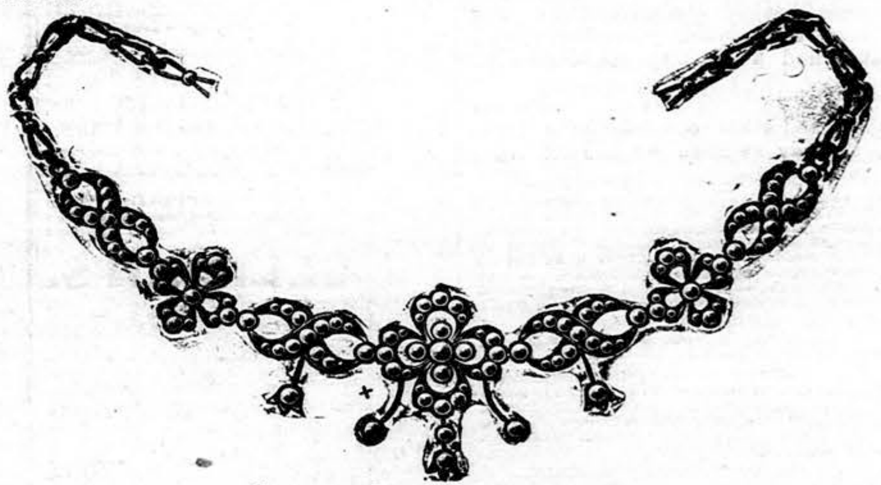

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